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THE

Parliamentary Regiſter;

OR,

HISTORY

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS;

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF

The moſt intereſting SPEECHES and MOTIONS; accurate Copies of the moſt remarkable BILLS, LETTERS and PAPERS; of the moſt material EVIDENCE, PETITIONS, &c. laid before and offered to the HOUSE,

DURING THE

SECOND SESSION of the FOURTEENTH PARLIAMENT

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

VOL. IV.

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M.DCC.LXXVI.

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THE HISTORY OF THE PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES Of the SECOND SESSION of the HOUSE of COMMONS OF THE Fourteenth Parliament of *Great-Britain.*

March 7.

MR. Buller by his Majeſty's command (purſuant to an addreſs of the Houſe) laid before the Houſe the following papers.

Admiralty-Office, 7th *May*, 1776.

Copies of all licences granted by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, for exporting proviſions or other goods to America in conſequence of "An act to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſets Bay, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Penſilvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, during the continuance of the preſent rebellion within the ſaid colonies reſpectively; for repealing an act made in the fourteenth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty to diſcontinue the landing and diſcharging, lading or ſhipping of goods, wares, and merchandize, at the town and within the harbour of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſets Bay; and alſo two acts made in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament for reſtraining the trade and commerce of the colonies in the ſaid acts reſpectively mentioned; and to enable any perſon or perſons (appointed and authorized by his Majeſty to grant pardons) to iſſue proclamations, in the caſes, and for the purpoſes, therein mentioned," together with the alterations that have been made in ſuch licences.

By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of
L. S. *Lord High Admiral of* Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

In purſuance of an act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſions of Parliament, entitled, "An act to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the ſeveral colonies therein mentioned?" We do hereby licenſe authorize and permit Nathaniel Pendleton, maſter of the ſhip Induſtry, of the burthen of ninety tons to proceed with the ſaid ſhip and cargo, conſiſting of the particulars ſpecified in the ſchedule annexed, from the port of Liverpool to the port of Boſton, or any other in North America, there to unload and deliver the ſaid cargo, and to return from thence with his ſaid ſhip to Great-Britain or Ireland, This licence to ſubſiſt and be in force from the day of the date hereof until her return as aforeſaid.

Given under our Hands, and the Seal of the Office of Admiralty, the 1ſt day of February, 1776.

To all Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and other commiſſioned Officers in his Majeſty's Pay; and alſo to all others whom theſe Preſents ſhall or may concern.

By command of their Lordſhips,

Note, If any goods, wares or merchandize, other than ſtores and proviſions for his Majeſty's uſe, or proviſions for the uſe of the inhabitants of any town or place garriſoned or poſſeſſed by his Majeſty's troops, ſhall be found on board any licenſed ſhip, or if the cargoes ſhall not correſpond with the particulars ſpecified in the bodies of the reſpective licences (the neceſſary ſtores for the ſhip's uſe, and the baggage of the paſſengers only excepted) in either of thoſe caſes the ſaid goods, wares, &c. ſhall be forfeited, ſeized, and proſecuted as the ſaid act directs.

Schedule of the cargo, to be ſhipped in the Induſtry from Liverpool.

	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Potatoes -	32	Wine -	2	Tobacco pipes	10
Bread -	10	Raiſins -	1	boxes, 20 caſks	
Flour -	10	Tobacco -	2	of ſalt -	10
Cheeſe -	5	Sugar -	2	4 Boxes lemons	
Beer -	12			2 Barrels red herrings.	

Feb. 3, 1776. No. 2. The like licence granted for the ſhip Renown, to carry ſhoes, ſtockings, bay waiſtcoats, caps, gloves, flannels, and manufactured tobacco and other articles purchaſed by the munificence of a number of individuals, who on account

of the rebellion in North-America had thought fit to give large ſums for that purpoſe.

The like licence for the ſhip Endeavour, her cargo conſiſting of 200 oxen and 500 ſheep to be taken from Mogodore, or ſome other port on the coaſt of Africa. Feb. 5, 1776. No. 3.

The like licence for the cargo in the ſhip Providence. Feb. 5, 1776. No. 4.

The like licence for the ſhip Katty, from Glaſgow, her cargo conſiſting of 336 barrels of ſtrong beer contained in 100 hogſheads, and 3000 dozen of bottles packed in caſks. Feb. 5, 1776. No. 5.

The like licence for the ſhip City of London, from London, her cargo conſiſting of Feb. 5, 1776. No. 6.

Beef	Groceries	Cheeſe	Britiſh ſpirits
Pork	Linen	Slops	Camp neceſſaries.
Herrings	Hoſiery	Porter	

The like licence for the ſhip Chriſtian, from Waterford, her cargo conſiſting of Feb. 14, 1776. No. 7.

150 barrels of porter
224 ditto beef
3 tons oatmeal
10 ditto peas
10 ditto biſcuits
25 puncheons rum
4 tons of barley
3 ditto potatoes
2 ditto bacon hams
2 ditto mutton ditto
1 ton flitches bacon
2 ditto tongues
2 ditto cheeſe
4 ditto flour
48 barrels of herrings
2 tons of onions
1 ditto raiſins
170 firkins of butter
300 pounds of black pepper
200 ditto muſtard.

The like licence for the Le Soye, Planter, from London, her cargo conſiſting of Feb. 16, 1776. No. 8.

This was ſtopt on an application made to the Commiſſioners of the cuſtoms on the 15th of March.

80 chaldron of coals
200 oxen
300 ſheep
100 hogs
150 pieces of cloth, aſſorted
250 ditto of Iriſh linen
250 reams of paper
500 hundred of quills
50 pounds of wafers and 30lb. of ſealing wax
Pins and haberdaſhery to the value of 750l.
15 tons of nails or wrought iron
5 ditto Spaniſh and Portugal wines, aſſorted
300 dozen ale and bottled beer
Hoſiery aſſorted to the value of 750l.
Slops for ſailors to the amount of 500l.
2½ tons of cheeſe, Cheſhire and Glouceſter
25 barrels Iriſh tongues
1000 gallons ſallad oil
25 barrels anchovies
50 C. raiſins
50 ditto currants
50 pounds flour of muſtard
25 buſhels ſplit peas
250l. worth of hats, aſſorted
250l. worth oil and painters colours
250 pieces check or hides
10000 butt ſoals for ſhoes
6000 groſs of corks
5 tons of ſoap
Window glaſs to the value of 1200l.
Twiſt, ſtay-tape, buttons, buckram and all materials for taylors uſe, to the value of 2000l.
40000 tin plates for tinmen
5 tons of pewter, aſſorted
5 puncheons of rum
5 C. of candles.

The like licence for the ſhip Mentor, from London, her cargo conſiſting of Feb. 20, 1776. No. 9.

80 chal-

This was ſtopt upon the ſame application as made for the licence, No. 9.

80 chaldron of coals
200 oxen
300 ſheep
100 hogs
150 pieces of cloth, aſſorted
52 ditto Iriſh linen
52 reams of paper
50000 quills
30 pounds wafers and 30lb. ſealing wax
Pens and haberdaſhery to the amount of 750l.
15 tons of nails or wrought iron
5 ditto Spaniſh and Portugal wines, aſſorted
300 dozen of ale and bottled beer
Hoſiery aſſorted to the value of 750l.
Slops for ſailors to the amount of 500l.
2½ tons of cheeſe, Cheſhire and Glouceſter
25 barrels Iriſh tongues
1000 gallons ſallad oil
25 barrels anchovies
50 cwt. raiſins
50 ditto currants
50 pounds flour of muſtard
25 barrels ſplit peas
250l. worth of hats, aſſorted
250l. worth oil and painters colours
250 pieces of check
10000 butt ſoals or hides for ſhoes
6000 groſs of corks
5 cheſts of green and bohea tea
50 dozen poultry
5 tons of ſoap
Window glaſs to the value of 1200l.
Twiſt, ſtay-tape, buttons, buckram and all materials for taylors uſe, to the value of 2000l.
40000 tin plates for tinmen
5 tons pewter, aſſorted
5 puncheons of rum
5 cwt. candles.

Feb. 20, 1776. No. 10. The like licence for the ſhip Sukey, from Malaga, her cargo conſiſting of

50 tons of wine
500 pounds of raiſins
500 cheſts of lemons and oranges
50 dozen of fowls.

Feb. 21, 1776. No. 11. The like licence for the ſhip Jean and Sally, from Air and Cork, her cargo conſiſting of

22 caſks containing 260 dozen of ſhoes
20 ditto containing 61 dozen mutton hams
10 bales containing 4800 yards plaiding
730 boxes of candles
4 tons of cheeſe
140 caſks wine containing 1400 dozen port
30 barrels of beef
30 ditto pork
10 hogſheads leaf tobacco
4 tons pigtail
25 bales Oſnaburghs
200 barrels flour
720 dozen porter
100 dozen ale
60 caſks barley
10 tons biſcuit
5 ditto potatoes
40 ditto coals
181 dozen thread ſtockings
809 yards ſheeting
4 boxes containing paper, pins, needles, thread and combs
1 caſk glaſs ware
2 ditto pewter and tin ware
2 ditto earthen ware
1 ditto knives and forks
5 pipes and 6 half pipes Madeira wine.

Feb. 21, 1776. No. 12. The like licence for the ſhip Friendſhip, from Air, her cargo conſiſting of

750 barrels of beef
100 ditto pork
200 ditto herrings
200 firkins of butter
500 boxes of candles
200 ditto ſoap
10 tons biſcuit
5 ditto potatoes
160 buſhels of peaſe

Feb. 28, 1776. No. 13. The like licence for the ſhip Friendſhip, from Air, her cargo conſiſting of

65 tons

85 tons of coals
519 barrels of herrings
120 ditto of flour
160 buſhels of peas
50 bolls of potatoes
200 dozen of wine
260 tierces of beef
18 barrels of pork
2 tons of cheeſe
300 boxes candles
50 ditto ſoap

The like licence for the ſhip Jean, from Greenock and Cork, her cargo conſiſting of Feb. 28, 1776. No. 14.

950 barrels of beef 150 ditto pork 60 tons of coals

The like licence for the ſhip Juno, from Greenock, her cargo conſiſting of Feb. 28, 1776. No. 15.

50 tons Scots coals
20 ditto biſcuit
50 barrels flour
100 buſhels white peas
100 buſhels potatoes
100 tierces and barrels of Iriſh ſalted beef
40 barrels pork
40 ditto butter
3 tons of cheeſe
24 caſks of red herrings
50 puncheons of Britiſh plantation rum
600 dozen quart bottles of London porter
600 ditto Portugal wine
75 ditto French ditto
14 quarter caſks Spaniſh ditto
5 tons refined ſugar
3 ditto candles
2 ditto hard ſoap
10 hogſheads plantation leaf tobacco
3 ditto manufactured tobacco
500 pounds Scotch manufactured ſnuff in bottles
150 dozen pair of leather ſhoes
200 ditto white thread ſtockings
2 ditto ſilk ſtockings
20 dozen men's hats
6 ditto pair of leather gloves
12 ditto milled yarn mitts or gloves
500 pieces Iriſh white linen cloths
150 ditto brown linen cloths
100 pounds white thread
50 ditto brown thread
20 pieces Scotch cambrick
4 ditto ſuperfine ſcarlet broad cloth and trimmings
120 dozen pair worſted and yarn ſtockings
2 pieces of ſuperfine white cloth and trimmings
10 ditto ſtriped Manchester ſtuff for veſts
47 ditto Ruſſia drab for breeches
100 dozen linen handkerchiefs
200 pieces coarſe woollen cloth
20 ditto Scotch milled flannel
30 ditto ſhalloons and callimancoes
200 pair bed blankets
50 cheſts and boxes of lemons

It was thought fit to alter the aforementioned form of licence, and to make another more prohibitory, by expreſſing in the body, as was done in the note at the foot of the licence copied at the head of this account, that the ſhip having ſuch licence, would be permitted to go to ſuch town or place only as might be garriſoned or poſſeſſed by his Majeſty's troops, and the licence laſt ſettled is in the words following, viz

By the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

In purſuance of an act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, entituled, "An act to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the ſeveral colonies therein mentioned." We do hereby, licenſe, authorize, and permit, Mr. M'Lachlen,

len, maſter of the ſhip Pallas, of the burthen of one hundred and ſixty tons, to proceed with the ſaid ſhip and cargo, conſiſting of the particulars ſpecified in the ſchedule annexed, from the port of London to the port of Boſton, or any other town or place in North America, garriſoned or poſſeſſed by any of his Majeſty's troops and not elſewhere, and there to unload and deliver the ſaid cargo, and to return from thence with his ſaid ſhip to Great-Britain or Ireland. This licence to ſubſiſt and be in force from the day of the date hereof, until her return as aforeſaid.

Given under our Hands, and the Seal of the Office of Admiralty, the 6th day of March, 1776.

To all Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and other commiſſioned Officers of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels.

By command of their Lordſhips,

Note, If any goods, wares, or merchandize, other than ſtores and proviſions for his Majeſty's uſe, or proviſions for the uſe of the inhabitants of any town or place, garriſoned or poſſeſſed by his Majeſty's troops, ſhall be found on board any licenſed ſhip, or if the cargoes ſhall not correſpond with the particulars ſpecified in the bodies of the reſpective licences, (the neceſſary ſtores for the ſhip's uſe and the baggage of the paſſengers only excepted) in either of thoſe caſes, the ſaid goods, wares, &c. ſhall be forfeited, ſeized, and proſecuted as the ſaid act directs.

No. 16. Schedule of the cargo to be ſhipped in the Pallas, from London

This was ſtopped upon the ſame application as was made for the licence No. 8.

Hoſiery
Grocery and lemons
Cheeſe
Bacon
Hams
Tongues
Linens
London porter
Shirts
Shifts
Shoes, wrought and tanned leather
Woollen cloths, ſtuffs and cottons
Wrought iron
Iron pots
Gold lace for the officers clothes
Silk handkerchiefs and cravats
Starch
Hair powder and pomatum
Drugs of ſeveral ſorts
Wines and corks
Oils and pickles, ſoap and candles
Pins and needles
Stationary
Haberdaſhery
Hats

March 6, 1776. No. 17. The like licence for the ſhip Adventure, from London, her cargo conſiſting of

2 groſs of claret
16 hogſheads of red port
500 gallons of geneva
600 ditto French brandy
500 ditto uſquebaugh
70 groſs porter
20 groſs Taunton ale, and 10 groſs of Dorcheſter

Dorcheſter beer packed in caſks of 6 dozen each
3 hogſheads of vinegar
10½ cheſts of Florence oil
6 groſs of muſtard
2 dozen bottles each capers, olives and anchovies
12 cheſts and 16 tubs of tea
100 pounds of nutmegs
10 pounds cloves, cinnamon and mace each
7 tons of loaf ſugar
1000 pounds fig blue
1000 pounds ſtarch
10 caſks almonds, raiſins, prunes and currants
6000 pounds of pepper
1400 pair of ſhoes
20 dozen pair of bend leather ſoles and 20 hides of upper leathers
100 dozen thread and 52 dozen worſted ſtockings
30 ditto worſted night-caps
1335 pieces coarſe Iriſh linens
112 ditto Ruſſia drabs
6 ditto towelling
6 dozen table-cloths
30000 ells Oſnaburghs
52000 needles
30 groſs ſhirt buttons
100 dozen pins
355 pounds of thread
120 groſs button moulds
42 ditto linen and woollen tapes
60 pieces ſilk, 20 pieces cotton, and 15 dozen linen handkerchiefs
200 dozen ſhoe buckles
100 ditto knives
20 ditto ſciſſars
300 ditto combs
25000 fiſhing hooks
6 groſs razors
40 dozen knives and forks
1 groſs ſtock buckles
200 lb. chocolate
20 lb. ſallop
50 lb. ſagoe
200 lb. cocoa
600 lb. jeſuits bark
10 lb. tartar emetic
40 lb. rhubarb
6 groſs Stoughton's bitters
80 boxes and kegs ſoap and candles
200 lb. candlewick
11 dozen lanthorns and candleſticks
6 ditto tin pans
18 ditto tin jacks
18 ditto lamps, camp kettles and tin plates
14 dozen tea kettles, candle-moulds and tea pots
3 tons cheeſe
40 dozen tongues
150 pieces checks
120 dozen hats
116 caſks nails
30 faggots of ſteel
34 dozen frying pans, ſad irons, ſpades, broad axes and hammers
2 dozen croſs cutting and 4 dozen hand ſaws
5 hhds. tobacco
14 groſs ſnuff
26 kegs and boxes pipes
120 pieces ſail cloth
2300 lb. ſail and ſeine twine
24 dozen lines
14 coils rope
4 caſks roſin
220 reams paper
6 groſs ink powder
10000 quills
20 lb. ſealing wax
12 lb. wafers
150 dozen playing cards
18 dozen ſmall blank books
60 kegs barley and oatmeal
12 dozen pair ſhoe buckles
18 dozen black balls
12 dozen ready made ſhirts
26 dozen ſlops, coats and waiſtcoats
100 pieces callicoe and printed cottons

This was ſtopped upon the ſame application as was made for the licence No. 8.

The like licence for the ſhip Lord Rochford, from London, her cargo conſiſting of

March 6, 1776. No. 18.

80 chaldron coals
200 oxen
300 ſheep
100 hogs
150 pieces of cloth aſſorted
250 pieces Iriſh linen
2[illegible] reams paper
500 hundred quills
30 lb. wafers and 30 lb. ſealing wax
Pins and haberdaſhery to the value of 750l.
15 tons nails or wrought iron
5 tons Spaniſh and Portugal wines
300 dozen ale and bottled beer
Hoſiery aſſorted to the value of 750l.
Slops for ſailors to ditto 500l.
2½ tons cheeſe
25 barrels anchovies

This was ſtopped upon the ſame application as was made for the licence No. 8.

50 lb.

50 lb. raiſins
50 lb. currants
50 lb. flour of muſtard
25 buſhels ſplit peas
250l. worth of hats aſſorted
250l. ditto oils and painters colours
250 pieces of check
1000 butt ſoals or hides for ſhoes
6000 groſs of corks
5 tons tobacco
5 tons loaf ſugar
20000 oranges and lemons
10000 pair ſhoes aſſorted
5 tons ſoap
Window glaſs to the value of 1200l.
Twiſt, ſtay tape, buttons, buckram and all materials for taylors uſe
40000 tin plates for tinmen
5 tons pewter aſſorted
5 cwt. candles
5 puncheons rum

6th March, 1776. No. 19. This was ſtopped upon the ſame application as was made for the licence No. 8.

The like licence for the ſhip Jameſon and Peggy, from London, her cargo conſiſting of

	£.		£.
Linens for ſhirts, &c. &c. value about	2000	Beef	100
Ruſſia drilling and ravenducks for breeches	800	Sail cloth for tents, beds, &c.	200
Woollen and thread hoſe 5000 pair	800	Nails and hardware	200
Shoes and leather 5000 ditto	1200	Tin wares and plates	200
Wines and rum	2000	Candles	150
Grocery, tea, &c.	1000	Tobacco	200
Coarſe and fine woollen blankets	3000	Stationary	200
Hats	200	Butter, peas, ham, tripe, &c.	150
Porter	100	Haberdaſhery and ſundry ſmall wares	300
Cheeſe	300	Loaf ſugar	500

7th March, 1776. No. 20. This was ſtopped upon the ſame application as was made for the licence No. 8.

The like licence for the ſhip Reſolution, from London, her cargo conſiſting of

50 oxen 50 ſheep
50 hogs
50 tons of iron and ſteel
100 ditto of ſheet lead, ſhot aſſorted, and ſolder
30 ditto hard ſoap and waſhballs
Sundry cloths, other woollens, fuſtians, and other goods to the value of 3000l.
10 tons wrought pewter
Tin plates and tin ware to the value of 1200l.
Linens, checks, Ruſſia ſheeting, Iriſh linens, diaper and other table-linen, printed linens, cottons and muſlins, to the amount of 6000l.
Paper, quills, and other ſtationary, to the amount of 1500l.
Pins, needles, and other haberdaſhery, to the value of 300l.
30 tons of nails, carpenters tools, and other wrought iron
30 tons Spaniſh, Portugal, Teneriffe, and Madeira wines
5 ditto French wine
1000 dozen bottled ale, beer, and porter
Hoſiery aſſorted, to the value of 2000l.
Slops and other ready made goods, from a ſlopman, to the amount of 1200l.
10 tons of cheeſe
50 barrels Iriſh tongues
1000 gallons ſallad oil
200 barrels anchovies
100 cwt. raiſins
100 ditto currants
20 tons loaf and refined ſugar
100 buſhels ſplit peas
Felt, coarſe and other hats, aſſorted, to the amount of 1000l.
Muſtard, pickles, and ſundry other articles, from the oilman, to the value of 1200l.
Oil and painters colours, from the colourman, to the amount of 1200l.
500 pieces of check
10000 butt ſoles or hides for ſhoes
Upper leathers for ſhoes, to the value of 1200l.
6000 groſs of corks
Window glaſs aſſorted, to the value of 2000l.
Twiſt, ſtay-tape, buttons, buckram, and all materials for taylors uſe, to the amount of 1200l.
Decanters and drinking-glaſſes, and other glaſs, to the amount of 1200l.
5 tons ſoap and waſh-balls
40000 tin plates for tinmen, and 5 tons ſolder
5 tons pewter aſſorted
5 puncheons rum
5 cwt. of candles

The

The like licence for the ſhip Friendſhip, from Air and Cork, her cargo conſiſting of

March 12, 1776. No. 21.

519 barrels of herrings
160 buſhels of peas
10 chaldron of coals
140 barrels of flour
13 caſks, containing 179 doz. of ſherry
300 boxes of candles
50 boxes ſoap
278 tierces of beef
14 barrels of pork
20 caſks of barley
2 tons meal
14 baſkets or hampers of cheeſe.

The like for the ſhip Jean, from Greenock and Cork, her cargo conſiſting of

March 12, 1776. No. 22.

5 bales milo'd plaiding
49 caſks of flour
52 ditto barley
18 hhds. bread
60 hhds. coals
500 ditto beef
150 barrels of pork
300 firkins of butter
8 caſks bacon hams
300 boxes of candles,
100 ditto ſoap

The like licence for the ſhip Princeſs Royal, from London, her cargo conſiſting of

3d April, 1776. No. 23.

80 chaldron of coals
300 ſheep 200 oxen
100 hogs
50 dozen of fowls
5 tons Spaniſh and Portugal wines aſſorted
5 ditto French
Ale and beer in caſks and bottles, to the amount of 500l.
Grocery, ſuch as raiſins, almonds, currants, loaf ſugar, tea, dates, prunes, figs, pearl barley, ſago and ſago powder, ſalop, pepper and all other kind of ſpices, and vermicelli, to the amount of 2000l.
50 barrels Iriſh tongues
Muſtard, vinegar, pickles, and ſundry articles from the oilman, to the value of 200l.
2½ tons of cheeſe aſſorted
Bark, rhubarb, camphire and other drugs, to the amount of 400l.
5 tons tobacco
Portable ſoup to the value of 200l.
1000 gallons ſallad oil
25 barrels anchovies
20000 oranges and lemons
Sundry hams, tongues, cheeks, ſmoked beef, and other dried proviſions, to the value of 400l.
As many roots, greens, and other herbage, as the ſhip can ſtow

The like licence for the ſhip Lord Rochford, from London, her cargo conſiſting of

3d April, 1776. No. 24.

This licence was granted in lieu of the licence marked No. 18.

80 chaldron of coals
200 oxen 300 ſheep
100 hogs
50 dozen fowls
5 tons Spaniſh and Portugal wine aſſorted
5 ditto French
Ale and beer in caſks and bottles, to the amount of 500l.
Grocery, ſuch as raiſins, almonds, currants, loaf ſugar, tea, dates, prunes, figs, pearl barley, ſago and ſago powder, ſalop, pepper, and all other kinds of ſpices, and vermicelli, to the amount of 2000l.
Muſtard, vinegar, pickles, and ſundry other articles, from the oilman, to the value of 200l.
2½ tons of cheeſe, aſſorted
50 barrels Iriſh tongues
Bark, rhubarb, camphire, and other drugs, to the amount of 400l.
5 tons of tobacco
Portable ſoup to the value of 200l.
1000 gallons ſallad oil
25 barrels anchovies
20000 oranges and lemons
Sundry hams, tongues, cheeks, ſmoked beef, and other dried proviſions, to the value of 400l.
As many roots, greens, and other herbage, as the ſhip can ſtow.

The like licence for the ſhip Le Soye, Planter, from London, her cargo conſiſting of

April 5, 1776. No. 25.

80 chaldron

This was granted in lieu of the licence marked No. 8.

80 chaldron of coals
200 oxen
300 ſheep
100 hogs
50 dozen fowls
50 tons Spaniſh and Portugueſe wine, aſſorted
5 ditto French
Ale and beer in caſks and bottles, to the amount of 500l.
Raiſins, almonds, currants, tea, loaf-ſugar, dates, prunes, figs, pearl barley, ſago and ſago powder, ſalop, pepper, and all other kinds of ſpices and vermicelli, to the amount of 2000l.
Muſtard, vinegar, pickles, and ſundry other eatable articles, from the oil-man, to the value of 200l.
2½ tons cheeſe, aſſorted
50 barrels Iriſh tongues
Bark, rhubarb, camphire, and other drugs, to the value of 400l.
5 tons tobacco
Portable ſoup, to the value of 200l.
1000 gallons ſallad oil
25 barrels of anchovies
20000 oranges and lemons
Sundry hams, tongues, cheeks, ſmoaked beef, and other dried proviſions, to the value of 400l.
As many roots, greens, and other herbage, as the ſhip can ſtow.

April 3, 1776. No. 26.

The like licence for the ſhip Reſolution, from London, her cargo conſiſting of

This was granted in lieu of the licence marked No. 20.

50 oxen 50 ſheep
50 hogs
50 dozen fowls
10 tons Spaniſh and Portugal wine aſſorted
5 ditto French
Ale and beer in caſks and bottles to the value of 500l.
Raiſins, almonds, currants, loaf ſugar, tea, dates, prunes, figs, pearl barley, ſago and ſago powder, ſalop, pepper, and all other ſpices and vermicelli, to the value of 2000l.
Muſtard, vinegar, pickles, and other eatable articles from the oilman, to the value of 300l.
2½ tons of cheeſe aſſorted
50 barrels Iriſh tongues
Bark, rhubarb, camphire, and other drugs, to the amount of 800l.
5 tons tobacco
Portable ſoup, to the value of 300l.
1000 gallons ſallad oil
200 barrels anchovies
20000 oranges and lemons
Sundry hams, tongues, cheeks, ſmoaked beef, and other dried proviſions, to the value of 500l.
As many greens, roots, and other herbage, as the ſhip can ſtow.

April 3, 1776. No. 27.

The like licence for the ſhip Mentor, from London, her cargo conſiſting of

This was granted in lieu of the licence marked No. 9.

80 chaldron coals
200 oxen
300 ſheep
100 hogs
50 dozen fowls
5 tons Spaniſh and Portugal wine aſſorted
5 ditto French
Ale and beer in caſks and bottles, to the amount of 500l.
Raiſins, almonds, currants, loaf-ſugar, tea, dates, prunes, figs, pear barley, ſago and ſago powder, ſalop, pepper, and all other kind of ſpices, and vermicelli, to the amount of 2000l.
Muſtard, vinegar, pickles, and ſundry other eatable articles from the oil-man, to the value of 200l.
2½ tons of cheeſe aſſorted
50 barrels Iriſh tongues
Bark, rhubarb, camphire, and other drugs, to the amount of 400l.
5 tons of tobacco
Portable ſoup, to the value of 200l.
1000 gallons ſallad oil
25 barrels of anchovies
20000 oranges and lemons
Sundry hams, tongues, cheeks, ſmoaked beef, and other dried proviſions, to the value of 4000l.
As many roots, greens, and other herbage as the ſhip can ſtow.

April 3, 1776. No. 28.

The like licence for the ſhip Brunſwick, from Greenock, her cargo conſiſting of.

150 firkins butter
30 hhds. potatoes
30 barrels herrings
20 puncheons rum
15 cwt. tobacco manufactured
20 quarter caſks wine
10 pipes

10 pipes ditto
20 boxes lemons
50 hhds. oats
100 chaldron coals
6 dozen bacon hams
6 caſks tongues
3 tons cheeſe
40 cwt. barley
40 barrels oatmeal
60 barrels beef
4 hhds. leaf tobacco
150 dozen bottled wine
6 caſks rice
30 cwt. refined ſugar
20 bags white peas
30 firkins ſplit peas
60 dozen bottles muſtard
10 caſks raiſins

The like licence for the ſhip True Briton, from London, her cargo conſiſting of — April 5, 1776. No. 29.

200 barrels flour
8 puncheons rum
15 tons butter
15 tons cheeſe
25 barrels pickled proviſions
50 caſes ditto
From Guernſey 15 tons wine
Ditto 100 caſes ditto
Ditto 100 caſes potted meats and 100 pickles and ſweetmeats
Ditto 30 caſks prunes for the uſe of the hoſpital
From Madeira and the weſtern iſlands 100 tons wine
From ditto 10 tons fruit
From ditto 600l. worth of live ſtock

The like licence for the ſhip Adventure, from London, her cargo conſiſting of — April 6, 1776. No. 30.

40 cheſts and tubs of tea
10 cwt. ſpices
20 cwt. almonds, raiſins and prunes
4 tons pepper
50 hhds. ſugar
10 tons cheeſe
4 caſks tongues
15 ditto and caſes of muſtard and pickles
20 cheſts oil
10 caſks vinegar
20 tons wine
2 tons medicines, jeſuits bark, rhubarb, bitters, &c.
70 kegs barley and oatmeal
6 hhds. tobacco
200 caſks porter and ale
10 caſks ſnuff
10 kegs tripe
2 cwt. ſauſages
50 barrels beef and pork
20 ditto bread
50 ditto flour
50 cheſts lemons and oranges
40 caſks butter

This was granted in lieu of the licence marked No. 17.

The like licence for the ſhip Minerva, from London, her cargo conſiſting of — April 9, 1776. No. 31.

400 barrels flour
3 tons bread
60 barrels beef
40 ditto pork
30 ditto mutton
10 caſks hams
30 ditto tongues
20 ſides bacon
100 firkins butter
4 tons cheeſe
5 hhds. ſugar
30 bolls raiſins
20 caſks currants
5 cwt. figs
10 caſks prunes
10 ditto rice
1 bag pepper
1 trunk ſpices
20 caſks wine
200 dozen porter
10 half cheſts oil
4 hhds. vinegar
40 caſes pickles
10 caſks cyder
15 boxes muſtard
100 ditto lemons
5 cwt. of ſoap
10 cwt. moiſt ſugar
50 caſks peas
20 ſacks oats
15 caſks barley
100 ſacks potatoes
60 chaldron coals for ballaſt

L. S. *By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of* Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

Whereas the ſhip Jameſon and Peggy has been taken up in purſuance of his Majeſty's pleaſure, ſignified to us by Lord George Germain in his letter of the 7th of February laſt, and is actually retained and employed in his Majeſty's ſervice to carry ſtores and proviſions for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops in America, and alſo in carrying recruits: We do, in

in purſuance of the powers granted to us by an act of Parliament, paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion, intituled, "An act to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the ſeveral colonies therein mentioned," hereby authorize, licenſe, and permit the aforeſaid ſhip, of the burthen of ---- tons, whereof James Patterſon is maſter, to proceed with her, having on board a cargo conſiſting of the particulars ſpecified on the other ſide, from the port of London to the port of Boſton, or any other town or place in North America, garriſoned or poſſeſſed by any of his Majeſty's troops, and not elſewhere, there to unload and deliver the ſaid cargo, and to return from thence with his ſaid ſhip to Great-Britain or Ireland. This licence to ſubſiſt and be in force from the day of the date hereof until her return as aforeſaid.

Given under our Hands, and the Seal of the Office of Admiralty, the 10th day of April, 1776.

To all Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and other commiſſioned Officers of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels.

Note, If any goods, wares or merchandize, other than the ſtores and proviſions for his Majeſty's troops mentioned in the ſpecification of the above ſhip's cargo ſhall be found on her, or if the cargo ſhall not correſpond with the ſeveral articles of the ſaid ſpecification (the neceſſary ſtores for the ſhips uſe and the baggage of the paſſengers only excepted) in either of thoſe caſes, the ſaid goods, wares, &c. ſhall be forfeited, ſeized and proſecuted, as the ſaid act directs.

Schedule of the cargo to be ſhipped in the Jameſon and Peggy, from London.

No. 32.

This was granted in lieu of the licence marked. No. 19.

	£.			£.	
Linens for ſhirts, &c. &c.		2000	Candles		150
Ruſſia drilling and ravenducks for breeches		800	Tobacco		200
5000 woollen and thread hoſe		800	Stationary		200
5000 ſhoes and leather		1200	Butter, peaſe, ham, tripe, &c.		250
Wines and rum		2000	Haberdaſhery and ſundry ſmall wares		300
Groceries, teas, &c.		1000	Loaf Sugar		500
Coarſe and fine woollen blankets		3000	Linens		3500
Hats		200	Ruſſia drilling, ravenducks and foreign liben		2000
Porter		100	Engliſh and Ruſſia ſail cloth for tents		500
Cheeſe		300	Loaf ſugar		1500
Beef		100	Teas		4000
Sail cloth for tents, beds, &c.		200	Callicoes and mercery		1500
Nails and hardware		200			
Tin ware and plates		200			

By

By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of
L. S. *Lord High Admiral of* Great-Britain *and*
Ireland, *&c.*

The Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury having repreſented to us, that, Mr. James Bogle French, merchant, has chartered the ſhip Barbadoes Planter, Iſaac Blackburne, maſter, for the purpoſe of carrying from Grenada to America a quantity of rum, which he has contracted to ſupply for the uſe of the army in America; and their Lordſhips having deſired that the ſaid ſhip may have a licence to proceed and carry the ſaid rum to America; We do, in purſuance of an act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, intituled, "An act to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the ſeveral colonies therein mentioned, hereby licenſe, authorize and permit Iſaac Blackburne, maſter of the ſaid ſhip Barbadoes Planter, of the burthen of ---- tons, to proceed with her and the ſaid cargo of rum, from the iſlands of Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica or Tobago, to the port of Boſton or any other town or place in North America, garriſoned or poſſeſſed by any of his Majeſty's troops, and not elſewhere, there to unload and deliver the ſaid cargo, and return from thence with his ſaid ſhip to Great-Britain or Ireland." This licence to ſubſiſt and be in force from the day of the date hereof until her return as aforeſaid. No. 33.

Given under our Hands, and the Seal of the Office of Admiralty, the 10th day of April, 1776.

To all Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and other commiſſioned Officers of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels.

By command of their Lordſhips.

Note, If any goods, wares or merchandizes, other than proviſions for his Majeſty's uſe, proviſions for the uſe of the inhabitants of any town or place garriſoned or poſſeſſed by his Majeſty's troops, ſhall be found on board any licenſed ſhip, or if the cargoes ſhall not correſpond with the particulars ſpecified in the bodies of the reſpective licences, (the neceſſary ſtores for the ſhip's uſe and the baggage of the paſſengers, only excepted) in either of thoſe caſes the ſaid goods, wares, &c. ſhall be forfeited, ſeized and proſecuted, as the ſaid act directs.

April 12, 1776. No. 34, 35.

The like licences for the ſhips Nancy and Betſey, and for the Elizabeth, chartered in purſuance of a contract made by the Lords of the Treaſury with Sir James Cockburne, bart. to carry rum from the iſlands of Grenada for the ſupply of the navy and army in North America.

Copies of all Licences granted for Tranſports, Victuallers, and Ordnance Storeſhips.

By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

L. S.

In purſuance of an act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſions of Parliament, intituled, "An act to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the ſeveral colonies in North America therein mentioned," We do, hereby licenſe, authorize and permit maſter of the ſhip of the burthen of tons, being employed in his Majeſty's ſervice, to proceed in his ſaid ſhip to ſome port or ports in North America, and to return from thence with his ſaid ſhip to Great-Britain or Ireland. This licence to ſubſiſt and be in force from the day of the date hereof, until her return to Great-Britain or Ireland.

Given under our Hands, and the Seal of the Office of Admiralty, the day of 1776.

To all Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and other commiſſioned Officers of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels.

By command of their Lordſhips,

Note, If any goods, wares or merchandize, other than ſtores and proviſions for his Majeſty's uſe, ſhall be found on board the ſhip for which this licence is granted (the neceſſary ſtores for the ſhip's uſe and the baggage of the paſſengers only excepted) ſuch goods, wares, &c. ſhall be forfeited, ſeized and proſecuted as the ſaid act directs.

Licences

Licences which have been granted according to the foregoing form are for the *

	Tons.		Tons.	
Minerva, v.	370			Jan. 28, 1776.
Howe, v.	412	Counteſs of Darlington	265	Feb. 7, 1776.
Mars, v.	256	Betſey	252	
Waters, v.	241	Francis	261	
Belle, v.	232	Union	237	
Sally, v.	100	Grand Ducheſs of Ruſſia	308	
Thomas and Richard	387	James and William	393	
Ocean	244	Two Brothers	336	
Sea Venture	299	John and Jane	377	
Empreſs of Ruſſia	683	Love and Unity	412	
Hunter	311	John and Rebecca	276	
Lively	245	Amity's Providence	327	
Symetry	336	Henry	332	
Father's Goodwill	333			
Edward	268	Savile	353	Feb. 23. 1776.
Charming Polly	271	Iſabella and Dorothy	244	
Glenn	305	William and Mary	393	
Satisfaction	353	Argo	332	
Proſperous Armilla	382	Spy	223	
Iſabella	362	Groſvenor	713	
Amity's Admonition	410	Whitby	370	
Diana	242	Venus	327	
Three Siſters	283	America	305	
Rochford	297	John and Chriſtopher	293	
Palliſer	351	Betſey	266	
Eagle	344	Grand Duke of Ruſſia	672	
Brilliant	225	Enterprize	425	
Favourite	280	Ocean	299	
Dorothy and Catherina	327	Mercury	294	
Ranger	361	Peace and Plenty	320	
Reſolution	358	Juliana	335	
Venus	309	Harcourt	706	
William	238	Argo	289	
Henry and Eſther	306	Chatham	139	
Reſolution	309	Savile	351	
Good Intent	353	Union	343	
Succeſs	223	Nancy	151	
Hope	213	Myrtle	322	
Hartfield	404	Bleſſing	229	
Royal George	344	Admiral Shuldham	361	
Three Siſters	212	King George	273	

* *Note.* Thoſe marked v. are victuallers; o. ordnance; and the reſt tranſport veſſels.

Feb. 23, 1776.

	Tons.
Rachiel and Mary	320
Jenny	256
Nancy	388
Golden Rule	214
Lord North	303
Aurora	369
Good Intent	315
Neva	215
Earl of Orford	231
Robert and Elizabeth	234
Emanuel	154
Anna Iſabella	287
Content	282
Pigot, hoſpital ſhip	717
Friendſhip, armed tranſport	849
Charming Nancy	443
Charming Sally	267
Briton	258
Munificence	275
Amity's Deſire	313
Archer	286
Adamant	249
Lively	357
Myrtle	309
Favourite	219
Kent	709
Fidelity	261
John	200
King George	317
Friendſhip	355
Garland	270
Henry	250
Succeſs Increaſe	321
Britannia	298
Beverley	218
Grace	294
Alicia	320
Jane	221
Henry	260
Britannia	371
Minerva	311
Lawrie	283
New Bleſſing	256
Pallas	344
Lord Sandwich	317
Apollo	361
Providence, (2d)	366
James and John	355
Elizabeth	320
Nancy	304
Polly	309
Union	261
Royal Briton	303
Prince of Wales	447
Harmony	449
Content	335
Martha	326
Three Siſters	469
Peggy	360
Stagg	317
Margaret and Martha	353
Byte	683
Lord Howe	720
Dorothy	237
Speke	745
Benjamin and Ann	402
Providence, (1ſt)	310
Charming Sally	290
Cæſar	223
Favourite	221
Champion	233
Lucretia	335
Amity's Succeſſion	235
John and Bella	194
Sarah	243
Antelope	207
Diana	298
Charming Nelly	256
Kitty	171
Unanimity	176
London	276
Tweed	162
Gale	221
Rouſſeau	275
Roman Emperor	181
Mary	292
Thornton	281
Kent's Regard	182
Anne	259
Malaga	205
Thomas and Betſey	218
Mermaid	292
Harrietta	221
Fame	333
Polly	240
Happy Janet	275
Lord Sandwich	368
Minerva	261
Melliſh	313
Three Johns	240
Lily	203
Mermaid	161
Polly	212
Rainbow	179
Hunter	171
Monimia	207

	Tons.		Tons.	
Lily, (2d)	193	Thames	306	
Margaret	215	Royal Exchange	273	
Glaſgow	257	Minerva	219	
Houſton	258	Glencairn	193	
Boyd	250	Oxford	219	
Brilliant	272	Ocean	304	
Prince George	197	William	223	
Siſters	175	Ann	223	
Elizabeth	218	Walter	265	
Thomas	209	Katty	278	
Peggy	234	Neptune	179	
Briſtol	219	St. Helena	270	
Swan	297	Bowman	208	March 12, 1776.
Suſannah	254	Clementina	265	
Queen	298	Neptune	215	
Berry	316	Calidonia	224	
Friendſhip	275	Venus	256	
Siſters	353	George	239	
Kennington	223	Britannia	179	
Royal George	398	Liberty	203	
Albion	325	Woodcock	254	
Gleadina	188	Chriſtie	277	
Empreſs	250	Friendſhip	201	
Henley	150	Princeſs Royal	152	
Trial	230	Oſtenbottom	376	
Hope	286	Speedwell	198	
Spring	378	Succeſs, v.	200	
Eagle	324	Succeſs Increaſe, v.	220	
Jameſon and Peggy	188	Providence, v.	380	
Elizabeth	297	Integrity, v.	320	
Eſk	304	Nancy, v.	340	
Eleonora	286	Aldborough, v.	250	
Greyhound	245	Stanley, v.	250	
Judith	377	Britannia, v.	230	
Experiment	162	Medway, v.	230	
Jenny	298	George	244	March 14, 1776.
Speedwell	281	Peggy	209	
Union	302	Friendſhip	217	
Charming Sally	311	May Flower	197	
St. George	385	Annabella	203	
Bird	277	Friends	162	
Mary	186	Badger	179	
Hannah	348	Shipwright, v.	300	
Triton	280	Minerva	133	March 22, 1776.
Æolus	413	Jeanie	227	
Union	172	Hartley	205	
Union Succeſs	255	Molly	212	
Queenborough	104	Thomas	190	
Kitty	214	Henry and Joſeph	148	
Selina	350	Favourite	186	
Roſe	141	Mermaid	247	
George and Molly	129	Mary and Ann	191	

Integrity

		Tons.		Tons.
April 1, 1776.	Integrity -	279	Tartar, v. -	160
	Nancy -	343	Olive Branch, v.	180
	Boreas -	235	Lion, v. -	180
	Johnſon -	306	Duke of Leinſter, v.	350
	Fanny -	243	Lonſdale, v.	244
	Briſtol Packet	206	Lord Lewiſham, v.	201
	Juno -	234	Hopewell, o.	352
	Meltham -	191	The Woodlands, o.	220
	Neptune -	208	Prince of Wales, o.	200
	Clibborn -	300	Devonſhire, o.	200
	St. George, v.	375	Hellen, o. -	200
	Lucy, v. -	157	Friendſhip, o.	200
	Polly, v. -	180	Prince George, o.	200
	Jolliff, v. -	200	Charming Nancy, o.	300
	Prince of Wales, v.	180	Fleetwood, o.	230
	Fanny, v. -	259		
April 9, 1776.	Jane -	148	Globe -	160
	Favourite -	184	Crawfurd -	222
	Columbus -	279		
April 20, 1776.	James -	164	Betty -	164
	Eſther - -	214	Naſſau -	260
	Surprize -	265	Duke William	424
	Lively -	230	Good Intent	241
	Britiſh Queen	248	Lord Howe	239
	Matty -	155		
April 20, 1776.	Mediator -	181	Three Siſters	279
	Milford -	217		

The following papers were alſo preſented to the Houſe, purſuant to addreſs:

Copy of Sir James Cockburn's *contract for rum.*

ARTICLES of agreement indented, made, and concluded this 2d of May, 1776, in the 16th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth, by and between the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury on the part and behalf of his Majeſty of the one part, and Sir James Cockburn, Bart. of the other part.

Whereas it is thought neceſſary that a contract ſhould be entered into with ſome fit and reſponſible perſon for furniſhing a quantity of rum, for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops on

on ſervice in America; ſuch rum to be delivered at ſuch places, and to ſuch perſons in America, as the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners ſhall appoint. And whereas Sir James Cockburn, Bart. has propoſed to furniſh and deliver to the army in America 100,000 gallons of rum, the produce of the iſlands of Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, at the rate of four ſhillings, ſterling, per gallon, for all rum the produce of, and exported from, the iſland of Grenada, and at the rate of three ſhillings and ſixpence per gallon for all rum, the produce of, and exported from, the iſlands of St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, under proper and due certificates from the officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms of the ſeveral iſlands reſpectively, and to be taken and furniſhed from the ſaid reſpective iſlands in proportion to the produce of ſuch iſland; which ſaid propoſal the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury have, on the part and behalf of his Majeſty, thought fit to accept. Now this indenture witneſſeth, that the ſaid Sir James Cockburn doth for himſelf, his executors, and adminiſtrators and aſſigns, agree with the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, that he the ſaid Sir James Cockburn, purſuant to the ſaid recited propoſal, and according to the terms and reſtrictions abovementioned, ſhall and will deliver, clear of all charges and expences, at ſuch places, and to ſuch perſons in America, as the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury ſhall pleaſe to appoint to receive the ſame, for the ſervice of the ſaid troops there, 100,000 gallons of rum, of the uſual and proper proof and ſtrength of each of the ſaid iſlands reſpectively, from which the ſame ſhall be ſhipped, according to an inſtrument ſent to the commander in chief for aſcertaining the proof and ſtrength thereof, a duplicate of which inſtrument the ſaid Sir James Cockburn doth hereby acknowledge to have received for his uſe. And the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, on the part and behalf of his Majeſty, do covenant, promiſe, and agree, that upon the ſaid Sir James Cockburn, his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, producing a certificate, or certificates, ſigned by the officer commanding his Majeſty's troops at the port of importation, or commiſſary of ſtores, or deputy or aſſiſtant commiſſary of ſtores there, or by ſuch other perſon or perſons as ſhall be authorized to receive the ſaid rum, and to ſign ſuch certificate, or certificates; which certificate, or certificates, are to ſpecify the quantity of rum delivered,

the iſland and place from whence exported, and to have annexed thereto the certificate or clearance of the officers of the cuſtoms of the reſpective iſlands from whence ſuch rum ſhall be exported, or an atteſted copy thereof; and ſhall alſo ſpecify, that the ſame was of the uſual and proper proof and ſtrength of each of the ſaid iſlands, reſpectively, from whence the ſame was exported, according to the ſaid inſtrument; they the ſaid Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury ſhall and will direct, and cauſe to be paid unto the ſaid Sir James Cockburn, his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, all ſuch ſums of money as ſhall appear to be juſtly and truly due to the ſaid Sir James Cockburn, according to the prices, and to the rates aforeſaid, agreeably to the ſaid recited propoſal, for the ſeveral quantities of rum ſo delivered and certified for as aforeſaid.

And the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners do likewiſe covenant and agree, that they will bear harmleſs, and indemnify the ſaid Sir James Cockburn, his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, from the payment of any cuſtom-houſe duties for or upon any of the ſaid quantities of rum to be delivered purſuant to this contract.

Laſtly, it is covenanted and agreed between the parties to theſe preſents, that the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, or any of them, ſhall not be liable in their perſons or eſtates to any action whatever, by reaſon or means of their being, on his Majeſty's behalf, made parties to this contract: In witneſs whereof, the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, and the ſaid Sir James Cockburn, have hereunto interchangeably put their hands and ſeals, the day and year above written.

NORTH. C. TOWNSHEND. E. W. CORNWALL.

Copy of Mr. Bogle French's *contract for rum.*

ARTICLES of agreement, indented, made, and concluded this 2d day of May, 1776, in the 16th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth, by and between the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, on the part and behalf of his Majeſty of the one part, and James Bogle French, Eſq. of the other part.

Whereas

Whereas it is thought neceſſary that a contract ſhould be entered into with ſome fit and reſponſible perſon for furniſhing a quantity of rum for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops on ſervice in America, ſuch rum to be delivered at ſuch places, and to ſuch perſons in America, as the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners ſhall appoint. And whereas James Bogle French has propoſed to furniſh and deliver to the army in America 100,000 gallons of rum, the produce of the iſlands of Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, at the rate of four ſhillings ſterling, per gallon, for all rum, the produce of, and exported from, the iſland of Grenada; and at the rate of three ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling, per gallon, for all rum, the produce of, and exported from, the iſlands of St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, under proper and due certificates from the officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms of the ſaid ſeveral iſlands reſpectively, and to be taken and furniſhed from the ſaid reſpective iſlands in proportion to the produce of ſuch iſland; which ſaid propoſal the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury have, on the part and behalf of his Majeſty, thought fit to accept. Now this indenture witneſſeth, that the ſaid James Bogle French doth, for himſelf, his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, agree with the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, that he the ſaid James Bogle French, purſuant to the ſaid recited propoſal, and according to the terms and reſtrictions abovementioned, ſhall and will deliver, clear of all charges and expences, at ſuch places, and to ſuch perſons in America, as the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury ſhall pleaſe to appoint to receive the ſame, for the ſervice of the ſaid troops there, 100,000 gallons of rum, of the uſual and proper proof and ſtrength, of each of the ſaid iſlands, reſpectively, from which the ſame ſhall be ſhipped, according to an inſtrument ſent to the commander in chief for aſcertaining the proof and ſtrength thereof, a duplicate of which inſtrument the ſaid James Bogle French doth hereby acknowledge to have received for his uſe. And the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, on the part and behalf of his Majeſty, do covenant, promiſe, and agree, that upon the ſaid James Bogle French, his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, producing a certificate, or certificates, ſigned by the officer commanding his Majeſty's troops at the port of importation, or commiſſary of ſtores, or deputy or aſſiſtant commiſſary of ſtores there, or by ſuch other perſon or perſons as ſhall be authorized to

receive the ſaid rum, and to ſign ſuch certificate, or certificates, which certificate, or certificates, are to ſpecify the quantity of rum delivered, the iſland and place from whence exported, and to have annexed thereto the certificate or clearance of the officers of the cuſtoms of the reſpective iſlands from whence ſuch rum ſhall be exported, or an atteſted copy thereof; and ſhall alſo ſpecify, that the ſame was of the uſual and proper proof and ſtrength of each of the ſaid iſlands, reſpectively, from whence the ſame was exported, according to the ſaid inſtrument, they the ſaid Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury ſhall and will direct, and cauſe to be paid unto the ſaid James Bogle French, his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, all ſuch ſums of money as ſhall appear to be juſtly and truly due to the ſaid James Bogle French, according to the prices and to the rates aforeſaid, agreeably to the ſaid recited propoſal for the ſeveral quantities of rum ſo delivered and certified for as aforeſaid. And the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners do likewiſe covenant and agree, that they will bear harmleſs and indemnify the ſaid James Bogle French, his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, from the payment of any cuſtom-houſe duties for, or upon account of the ſaid quantities of rum to be delivered purſuant to this contract.

Laſtly, it is covenanted and agreed between the parties to theſe preſents, that the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, or any of them, ſhall not be liable in their perſons or eſtates to any action whatever, by reaſon or means of their being, on his Majeſty's behalf, made parties to this contract: In witneſs whereof the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, and the ſaid James Bogle French, have hereunto interchangeably put their hands and ſeals, the day and year firſt above written.

NORTH. C. TOWNSHEND. E. W. CORNWALL.

Copy of a Memorial from Mr. James Anderſon *to Lord* George Germain. *2d April,* 1776.

To the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, *one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c. &c.*

THE memorial of James Anderſon, humbly ſheweth,

That your Lordſhip's memorialiſt, in December laſt, was ſent home by General Howe, to carry out ſtores and neceſſaries for the garriſon at Boſton.

That

That in conſequence of the general repreſentation to the War-Office, a veſſel was provided for that purpoſe, with a licence from the Lords of the Admiralty.

That the ſtores are all bought up, and great part of them put on board the ſhip Peggy and Jameſon; but the licences being recalled by the Treaſury Board, has for ſome time prevented his proceeding.

That your Lordſhip's memorialiſt begs leave to repreſent his caſe as different from thoſe who had the common trading licences; and to obviate any objection that may have ariſen, your Lordſhip's memorialiſt hereby obligates himſelf to become bound in any ſum to conſign the whole of the ſtores to the direction of General Howe, or the commander in chief, on the ſhip's arrival at Boſton.

Your Lordſhip's memorialiſt humbly prays that his licence may be returned, ſo as he may proceed with diſpatch, as the ſeaſon is far advanced, and the troops in want of the neceſſaries. JAMES ANDERSON.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant General Harvey *to Mr.* Pownall, *dated Cleveland-Court, 3d April, 1776.*

Dear SIR,

AS I find there are ſome difficulties as to Mr. Anderſon's receiving a licence for ſailing with the ſeveral particulars which he has provided for the army under the command of General Howe, I take the liberty of troubling you with a line to acquaint you, that the General mentioned to me in one of his letters, that he had employed Mr. Anderſon on this ſervice, and wiſhed that I could aſſiſt him in what he had undertaken.

I take the liberty of mentioning this, as many inconveniencies muſt happen if the General's intentions are prevented, by Mr. Anderſon's not having the proper powers to ſail.

I am, dear ſir,

Your faithful and obedient ſervant,

John Pownall, Eſq; EDW. HARVEY.

March 8.

Mr. *John Pownall* (Secretary) preſented to the Houſe (purſuant to an addreſs of the Houſe) the following copy of

a letter from Lord George Germain to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Copy of a letter from Lord George Germain *to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated* Whitehall, *7th of* February 1776.

My Lords,

HIS Majeſty's ſecretary at war having repreſented to me, that a conſiderable quantity of neceſſaries, for the uſe of the army at Boſton, has been purchaſed here by Mr. Anderſon employed as agent by Major General Howe for that purpoſe, and is now ready to be ſent out, I have received the King's commands to ſignify to your Lordſhips his Majeſty's pleaſure, that you give the neceſſary orders for taking up a proper veſſel to carry out the ſaid neceſſaries which are computed to amount to about 200 tons, and it is his Majeſty's further pleaſure that proper accommodation be provided on board ſuch veſſel for the reception of ſuch a detachment of recruits as there may be room for. I am, &c.

(Signed) George Germain.

Sir *Grey Cooper* preſented to the Houſe (purſuant to an addreſs of the Houſe) the following papers.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Robinſon *to the Admiralty, that the Specifications in the Licences granted certain Ships are too general, and that the Licences ſhould be confined to Ships laden with Proviſions, dated* 15*th* March, 1776.

Sir,

THE Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury having taken into conſideration your letter of the 12th inſtant reſpecting the licences to be granted to certain ſhips going to North America; I am commanded by their Lordſhips to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Admiralty, that the Lords of the Treaſury are of opinion, that the ſpecifications for the ſhips the Reſolution, the Daniel, the Brunſwick, and the City of London, are too general, tend to open trade with North America, and are not warranted by the proviſo in the act of Parliament giving the power to grant ſuch licences; but are contrary thereto. And their Lordſhips think it right that ſuch licences ſhould be confined to ſuch ſhips and veſſels as ſhall be laden with proviſions for the uſe of his Majeſty's fleets, armies, or garriſons, or for the

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uſe of the inhabitants of any town or place garriſoned or poſſeſſed by any of his Majeſty's forces, according to the direction of the act of Parliament.

Incloſed I return you the ſeveral ſpecifications above referred to. I am, &c.

Geo. Jackſon, Eſq; (Signed) JOHN ROBINSON.

Copy of Mr. Robinſon's *Letter of the* 15*th* March, 1776, *to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, relating to Licences for Ships going to North America.*

GENTLEMEN, *Treaſury Chambers.*

THE lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury having taken into conſideration a letter from Mr. Jackſon, ſecretary to the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, ſtating, that application had been made to the lords of the admiralty for licences to be granted to ſhips going to North America; and having read the ſpecification of the cargoes of the ſhips, the Reſolution, the Daniel, the Brunſwick, and the City of London, and alſo the act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, for prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with ſeveral colonies in America; their lordſhips are of opinion, that the ſpecifications for the ſhips, the Reſolution, the Daniel, the Brunſwick, and the City of London, are too general, tend to open trade with North America, and are not warranted by the proviſo in the act of Parliament, giving the power to grant ſuch licences, but are contrary thereto, with which I have, by their lordſhips orders, acquainted Mr. Jackſon, for the information of the lords of the admiralty, and I am directed to acquaint you therewith for your government. I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN ROBINSON.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Robinſon *to the Admiralty, that Licences may be granted to the ſhips Loyalty, and True Briton, to carry Proviſions to America for the uſe of the Army, &c. dated* 23*d* March, 1776.

SIR,

THE lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury having taken into conſideration your letter of the 21ſt inſtant, together with the ſpecification of the cargoes of the ſhips Loyalty

alty, and the True Briton, for which application has been made to the board of admiralty for licences to proceed to America, I am commanded by their lordſhips to return you the ſaid ſpecifications, and to acquaint you, for the information of the lords of the admiralty, that my lords are of opinion, that the board of admiralty may grant licences for the ſaid ſhips to import into America, from any place from whence the ſame may be legally imported thither, all articles of proviſion for the ſupply of his Majeſty's fleets, armies, or garriſons, or for the uſe of the inhabitants of any town or place garriſoned or poſſeſſed by any of his Majeſty's forces, according to the directions of the late act of Parliament; but that the articles of wine from Bourdeaux and Oporto are by law prohibited to be carried thither. I am, &c.

George Jackſon, Eſq; (Signed) JOHN ROBINSON.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Robinſon *to the Admiralty, that Mr.* Watlington *has agreed to withdraw the Licence he had applied for, dated 23d March,* 1776.

SIR,

THE lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury having taken into conſideration your letter of the 21ſt inſtant, together with the ſpecifications of the cargo of the ſhip Pallas, for which application has been made to the board of admiralty for a licence to proceed to America; and having been attended by Mr. Watlington, who has applied for ſuch licence, I am directed to return the ſame to you, and to acquaint you, that Mr. Watlington has agreed to withdraw the ſaid licence. I am, &c.

Geo. Jackſon, Eſq; JOHN ROBINSON.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Robinſon *to the Admiralty, that a Licence may be granted to the Ship* Nancy, *to carry Proviſions to* America *for the uſe of the Army, dated 23d March,* 1776.

SIR,

THE lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury having taken into conſideration your letter of the 21ſt inſtant, together with the ſpecifications of the cargo of the Nancy, captain Knowles, for which application has been made to the board of admiralty for a licence to proceed to America; I am commanded by their lordſhips to return you the ſpecification, and to acquaint you, for the information of the lords of the admiralty, that my lords are of opinion, that the board of admiralty may grant a licence for the ſaid ſhip

ſhip to import into America, from any place from whence the ſame may be legally imported thither, all articles of proviſion for the ſupply of his Majeſty's fleets, armies, or garriſons, or for the uſe of the inhabitants of any town or place garriſoned or poſſeſſed by any of his Majeſty's forces, according to the direction of the late act of Parliament. I am, &c.

Mr. Jackſon. JOHN ROBINSON.

Mr. Robinſon's *Letter to the Admiralty, that the Board are of opinion the Admiralty may grant Mr.* Merry *the Licence he prays for, dated 26th March,* 1776.

SIR,

THE lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury having returned the conſideration of your letter of the 21ſt inſtant, together with the ſpecifications of the cargoes of the ſhips Princeſs Royal, le Soye Planter, Mentor, Lord Rochford, and the Reſolution, for which Mr. Anthony Merry has applied to the board of admiralty for licences to proceed to America; and having been attended by Mr. Merry this day thereon, I am commanded by their lordſhips to return you the ſpecifications, and to acquaint you, for the information of the lords of the admiralty, that my lords are of opinion, that the board of admiralty may grant licences for the ſaid ſhips, in reſpect to the cattle and live ſtock prayed for, and to all other articles of proviſion, for the ſupply of his Majeſty's fleets, armies, and garriſons, or for the uſe of the inhabitants of any town or place garriſoned or poſſeſſed by any of his Majeſty's forces; and I am alſo directed to deſire you will acquaint the board of admiralty, that the lords of his Majeſty's treaſury are of opinion, that if all the licences, which ſhall hereafter be granted, be confined to articles of proviſion for the ſupply of his Majeſty's fleets, armies, or garriſons, or for the uſe of the inhabitants of any town or place garriſoned or poſſeſſed by any of his Majeſty's troops, according to the directions of the act of Parliament, and agreeably to the opinion of this board, ſignified in my letter of the 15th inſtant, it will not be neceſſary to tranſmit to this board the ſeveral applications made to the board of admiralty for licences. I am, &c.

Mckſon. J. ROBINSON.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Grey Cooper *to Mr.* Merry, *dated 26th* January, 1776.

SIR, *Treaſury Chambers.*

I HAVE laid before the lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury your propoſal for chartering four ſhips, to be

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ſent to Mogadore to load cattle, and from thence to tranſport them to Boſton, or to ſuch other place in North America, where the commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces ſhall direct them to be landed, and delivered for the uſe of the army: and I have alſo ſubmitted to their lordſhips conſideration, your eſtimate or calculation of the coſt of four cargoes of 100 oxen, and 300 ſheep, in each ſhip, to be ſo laden, tranſported, and delivered; and I am commanded to acquaint you, that they would have wiſhed that you could have undertaken to perform this ſervice by contract, at a certain ſtipulated rate; but as you repreſent, that the particular circumſtances under which this ſupply is to be provided, and the many contingencies to which the execution of it muſt be liable, render the undertaking to contract for the delivery of the cattle and ſheep, at a certain rate, impracticable; and as their lordſhips are moſt anxious that his Majeſty's forces in America ſhould be ſupplied with freſh proviſions from every place where there is a fair probability of ſuch ſupply being obtained and conveyed to the army, I have it in command to authorize you to provide four veſſels properly fitted for this ſervice, and to purchaſe the cargoes according to your propoſal, on account of government; and to ſhip and tranſport them, under the direction of captains well acquainted with the trade of Mogadore, experienced in the manner of tranſporting live cattle, and with orders to deliver them to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be appointed or directed by the commander in chief to receive them at Boſton, or wherever his Majeſty's army ſhall be at the time of their arrival in America: And I am further to aſſure you, that on your producing proper vouchers for each particular charge, confirmed by your letters of advice, and copies of the letters and orders which you may write or give in the execution of this buſineſs, you may depend on the regular and punctual payment of all monies by you ſo expended; and on your rendering a general account, ſuch commiſſion will be allowed you, as ſhall appear to be adequate to the buſineſs done, and the ſervice performed by you to the public. I am, &c.

Anthony Merry, Eſq; (Signed) GREY COOPER.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Grey Cooper *to Mr.* Merry, *dated 24th* February, 1776.

SIR, *Treaſury Chambers.*

SINCE my laſt letter I am directed by the lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury to acquaint you, that if from any advices or intelligence you may have received you ſhall

have reaſon to apprehend any diſappointment in obtaining cargoes of live cattle for your ſhips at Mogadore, their lordſhips authorize you to load the four ſhips which you have chartered, with oxen, ſheep, and hogs, at any port or place in Great-Britain, Ireland, or America, from which the ſervice may be performed moſt ſpeedily and advantageouſly; and in caſe the charters for two veſſels, which you have ordered to be made in Spain by Conſul March, ſhould have been executed, you are directed to give ſuch orders reſpecting them and their deſtination, as may ſecure their cargoes from all riſque by inſurance. I am, &c.

Anthony Merry, Eſq; (Signed) GREY COOPER.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Grey Cooper *to Mr.* Merry, *dated* 28*th* February, 1776.

SIR, *Treaſury Chambers.*

IN conſequence of your laſt letter, in which you apply, that all goods put on board the armed ſhip which you have purchaſed, and the four other veſſels which you have chartered as ſtores or proviſions for his Majeſty's forces in America, or for the uſe of the inhabitants of ſuch towns or places as ſhall be in their poſſeſſion, ſhould be paid for in the ſame manner as the oxen, ſheep, or hogs, furniſhed by you for that ſervice, upon your producing proper bills of lading, and invoices of ſuch goods, I am commanded to acquaint you, that upon your producing ſuch bills of lading and invoices, warrants will be ordered for the monies which it ſhall appear that you have diſburſed in the purchaſe of ſuch goods, together with the commiſſion uſual in ſuch caſes. I am at the ſame time to direct you to take care that the goods which you ſhall purchaſe, and ſhip for this ſervice, be ſuch as may be carried to America as ſtores and proviſions for the army, or for the uſe of the inhabitants of ſuch towns and places as aforeſaid, purſuant to the exceptions in the late act of Parliament, and in conformity to the licences which may be granted to you for that purpoſe. I am, &c.

GREY COOPER.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Robinſon *to the Secretary at War, to know if the Articles for which a Licence is prayed for by Mr.* Anderſon, *are Stores for his Majeſty's Troops in* America, *dated* 24*th* March, 1776.

MY LORD,

MR. Jackſon having, by directions of the lords of the admiralty, tranſmitted to me for the information of the lords of

his Majeſty's treaſury, a ſpecification of the cargo of the ſhip called the Jameſon and Peggy, for which Mr. James Anderſon has applied to the board of admiralty for a licence to proceed to America, and Mr. Anderſon having attended my lords, and informed them that the ſeveral articles applied for are ſtores for the uſe of the army, and that he was ſent over by General Howe and the officers, to provide them for their ſervice, I am directed to tranſmit the ſame to your Lordſhip, and to deſire that your Lordſhip will pleaſe to acquaint me, for the information of this board, whether the ſeveral articles for which a licence is prayed for by Mr. Anderſon, are ſtores for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops. I am, &c.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of War to Mr. Robinſon, *on Mr.* Anderſon's *Application for a Licence, dated* 28th March, 1776.

SIR, *War-Office.*

I HAVE juſt received your letter, incloſing a ſpecification of the cargo of the ſhip Jameſon and Peggy, which I herewith return, and am to deſire you will be pleaſed to acquaint the right honourable the lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury, that Mr. James Anderſon was ſent over by General Howe, and the officers at Boſton, to provide ſtores for the army there; and that the ſhip above-mentioned has been appropriated, by order of government, to carry the ſaid ſtores to North America.

As General Howe has not tranſmitted to me any liſt of the articles ordered by him, or the officers under his command, I cannot take upon me to aſſure their lordſhips, that the ſeveral articles for which Mr. Anderſon deſires a licence, are intended for ſtores for the uſe of Majeſty's troops. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

BARRINGTON.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Pownall *to Mr.* Robinſon, *about Mr.* Anderſon's *Application for a Licence, dated* 3d April, 1776.

SIR, *Whitehall.*

I AM directed by Lord George Germaine to tranſmit to you a memorial preſented to his Lordſhip by Mr. James Anderſon, who, with the approbation of General Howe, has been appointed, by the commanding officers of the different regiments at Boſton, to procure here, and convey to America, ſundry ſtores and neceſſaries for the uſe of the ſaid regiments, and

and as it appears by a letter to me from Lieut. Gen. Hervey, a copy of which I encloſe, that there can be no doubt of Mr. Anderſon's having proper authority to provide theſe ſtores, and that they are intended ſolely for the uſe of the King's troops; I am to deſire you will ſubmit it to the conſideration of the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury, whether it may not be neceſſary to give immediate orders that the licence he had obtained be returned to him. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

John Robinſon, Eſq. J. POWNALL.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Robinſon *to* G. Jackſon, *Eſq. dated 4th* April, 1776.

SIR,

I am commanded by my lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury to tranſmit to you, for the information of the lords of the admiralty, the incloſed copies of letters from Mr. Pownall and General Hervey, relative to an application from Mr. James Anderſon, for a licence for the ſhips Jameſon and Peggy, laden with ſundry ſtores for the uſe of the army at Boſton, and to acquaint you, for the information of the lords of the admiralty, that my lords are of opinion, that under the particular circumſtances of this caſe, a licence may be granted for the ſaid ſhip, on his giving the ſecurity offered in his memorial. I am, &c,

G. Jackſon, Eſq. J. ROBINSON.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Robinſon *to* John Pownall, *Eſq. dated 4th* April, 1776.

SIR,

The lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury having taken into conſideration your letter of yeſterday, with the incloſures relative to the licence applied for by Mr. James Anderſon, to export ſundry ſtores to America, for the uſe of the King's troops there ſerving under General Howe. I am directed by their lordſhips to acquaint you, for the information of Lord George Germaine, that they are of opinion, under the particular circumſtances of this caſe, a licence may be granted on his giving the ſecurity offered in his memorial, and that I have, by their lordſhips' order, ſignified the ſame to the admiralty, and returned the licence tranſmitted to the board of treaſury. I am, &c.

John Pownall, Eſq. J. ROBINSON.

Treaſury Minute, 15*th* March, 1776.

Whitehall Treaſury Chambers.

Preſent, Lord North, Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Townſhend.

READ letter from Mr. Jackſon, deputy ſecretary to the admiralty, tranſmitting for the information of my lords, ſpecifications of the cargoes of two veſſels, for which application has been made to the board of admiralty for licences to proceed to North America, but of which cargoes, ſeveral articles appear not to come within the intention of the act for prohibiting all intercourſe with certain colonies.

Read the ſaid ſpecifications.

Read ſpecifications of the cargoes of the ſhips Reſolution and City of London.

Write to Mr. Jackſon, acquainting him, for the information of the lords of the admiralty, that my lords are of opinion, that the ſpecifications for the ſaid ſhips are too general, tend to open trade with North America, and are not warranted by the proviſo in the act of Parliament, giving the power to grant ſuch licences, but are contrary thereto; and my lords think it right that ſuch licences ſhould be confined to ſuch ſhips and veſſels as ſhall be laden with proviſions for the uſe of his Majeſty's fleets, armies, or garriſons, or for the uſe of the inhabitants of any town or place, garriſoned or poſſeſſed by any of his Majeſty's forces, according to the directions of the act of Parliament.

Treaſury Minute, 22*d* March, 1776.

Whitehall, Treaſury Chambers.

Preſent, Lord North, Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Townſhend, Mr. Cornwall.

Read letter from Mr. Jackſon, deputy ſecretary of the admiralty, tranſmitting ſpecifications of the cargoes of four ſhips, Princeſs Royal, Loyalty, True Briton, and Nancy, for which applications have been made for licences, and deſiring to know whether my lords have any objections to licences being granted for the ſaid ſhips, tranſmitting alſo two licences which have been granted for the ſhips Pallas, Jameſon, and Peggy, but ſince recalled, and deſiring to know if there be any objection to delivering them back to the perſons who applied for them, with the addition of ſome articles to the cargo of the Jameſon and Peggy, likewiſe incloſing ſpecifications of the cargoes of four ſhips, Le Soye Planter, Lord Rochford, and Reſolution, for which licences have been granted, but ſtopt at the cuſtom houſe, and deſiring to know whether new licences

licences may be granted for ſuch ſhips, according to freſh invoices delivered in by the merchants.

Read all the ſaid applications and licences.

Direct Mr. Merry to attend my lords hereon on Tueſday next.

Mr. Watlington attends, in conſequence of the application made by him for the ſhip Pallas, and is heard, and thereon acquaints my lords, that he agrees to withdraw his licence.

Tranſmit to Lord Barrington the ſpecification of the cargo of the ſhip Jameſon and Peggy, and deſire that his Lordſhip will be pleaſed to acquaint this board, whether the ſeveral articles, for which a licence is prayed by Mr. Anderſon, are ſtores for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops.

Treaſury Minute, 26*th* March, 1776.

Whitehall, Treaſury Chambers.

Preſent, Lord North, Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Townſhend, Lord Beauchamp, Mr. Cornwall.

My lords reſume the conſideration of Mr. Jackſon's letter of the 21ſt inſtant, reſpecting the applications that have been made to the board of admiralty for licences for ſhips to proceed to North America.

Read letter from Mr. Merry to Mr. Jackſon, containing his application for licences for the ſhips Reſolution, Princeſs Royal, Le Soye Planter, Mentor, and Lord Rochford, together with ſpecifications of the cargoes intended to be exported in the ſaid ſhips. Mr. Merry attends, and informs my lords, that he had provided a number of cattle and live ſtock for the ſupply of the troops in America, agreeably to the order of Sir Grey Cooper, Bart. but that he has applied for the other articles, mentioned in the ſpecifications, upon his own account.

Write to Mr. Jackſon, deſiring him to acquaint the lords of the admiralty, that my lords think the board of admiralty may grant licences for the ſaid ſhips in reſpect to the cattle and live ſtock, and to all other articles of proviſion; and that if the board of admiralty confine all licences to articles of proviſion for the ſupply of his Majeſty's fleets, armies, or garriſons, or for the uſe of the inhabitants of any town or place garriſoned or poſſeſſed by any of his Majeſty's forces, according to the directions of the act, and agreeably to the opinion of this board, ſignified in Mr. Robinſon's letter of the 15th inſtant, my lords are of opinion, that it will not be neceſſary to tranſmit to this board the ſeveral applications made to the admiralty for licences.

Treaſury

Treaſury Minute, 29*th* March, 1776.

Whitehall, Treaſury Chambers.

Preſent, Lord North, Mr. Townſhend, Lord Beauchamp, Mr. Cornwall.

Read letter from the ſecretary of war, relative to the application of Mr. James Anderſon for a licence to ſhip for Boſton ſundry ſtores for the uſe of the army there; in which the ſecretary of war ſtates, that Mr. James Anderſon was ſent over by general Howe, and the officers at Boſton, to provide ſtores for the army there, and that the ſhip abovementioned has been appropriated, by order of government, to carry the ſaid ſtores to North America; but that as general Howe has not tranſmitted to him any liſt of the articles ordered by him, or the officers under his command, he cannot aſſure their lordſhips that the ſeveral articles for which Mr. Anderſon deſires a licence, are intended for ſtores for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops.

Treaſury Minute, 3*d* April, 1776.

Whitehall, Treaſury Chambers.

Preſent, Lord North, Mr. Townſhend, Mr. Cornwall.

Read letters from Mr. Pownall, dated 3d April, 1776, tranſmitting, by directions of lord George Germain, a memorial preſented to his lordſhip by Mr. James Anderſon, who, with the approbation of general Howe, has been appointed by the commanding officers of the different regiments at Boſton to procure here, and convey to America, ſundry ſtores of neceſſaries for the uſe of the ſaid regiments; and ſtating, that as it appears by a letter to his lordſhip from lieutenant general Harvey, that there can be no doubt of Mr. Anderſon's having proper authority to provide theſe ſtores, and that they are intended ſolely for the uſe of the King's troops, he deſires my lords will take into conſideration, whether it may not be neceſſary to give immediate orders that the licence he had obtained may be returned to him.

Read Mr. Anderſon's memorial, wherein he offers to be bound in any ſum to deliver the whole of the ſtores to the order of general Howe, or the commander in chief of the forces.

Read general Harvey's letter to lord George Germaine.

Write to Mr. Jackſon, acquainting him, for the information of the lords of the admiralty, that my lords are of opinion, that under the particular circumſtances of this caſe a licence may be granted for the ſaid ſhip, on Mr. Anderſon's giving the ſecurity offered in his memorial.

Writ

Write to Mr. Pownall, for the information of lord George Germaine, acquainting him with the direction which my lords have given.

May 7.

Committee on Hindon incapacitating Bill diſſolved; being only 26 members.

May 8.

Sir *George Yonge* ſaid, the Shafteſbury incapacitating bill having been ſo ill attended, he ſhould move, to put it off for three months; which was agreed to. He next moved the new writ for Shafteſbury; Mr. *Byng* ſeconded the motion. The Houſe divided: for the writ, 123; againſt it, 25. A new writ for Hindon was next moved. The Houſe divided again: for the writ, 128; againſt it, 20. Sir *George Yonge.*

Order to go into a committee of enquiry into the licences granted by the admiralty.

Mr. *Burke* moved, that the American merchants ſhould be admitted during the examination of the witneſſes. It was refuſed. Mr. *Burke.*

Motion being made, to read the order of the day for the committee on the admiralty licences; and notice being taken that no return had yet been made by the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms to the orders of the Houſe of Monday laſt, to lay the papers therein mentioned before the Houſe;

Mr. *Stanley*, ſecretary to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, was called in, and examined in relation thereto, and ſaid, that he was ſerved with the ſaid orders of the Houſe yeſterday. Mr. *Stanley.*

Q. Have you got the accounts which were ordered, or any part of them?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

A. The board have ordered them to be prepared, but they will take up much time in preparing.

Order was read, as follows:

Ordered, That the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms do lay before this Houſe, copies of all entries of goods and merchandize outward for North America (Canada and Nova Scotia excepted) which have been made at the port of London, or any other port within Great-Britain or Ireland, and alſo of any cockets or permits that may have paſſed for ſhipping of goods into any ſhips taken into his Majeſty's ſervice bound to North America, as far as ſuch entries, cockets, or permits, have as yet come to their knowledge, ſince paſſing the act for prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with the colonies

colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſet's Bay, &c. with the dates thereof; and alſo the ſeveral quantities of goods actually ſhipped from each port in Great-Britain or Ireland, in conſequence of ſuch entries, cockets, or permits, as aforeſaid, diſtinguiſhing the ſpecies of each, by whom, and for whoſe account they were entered, when ſhipped, in what ſhip or veſſel they have been ſhipped off, by whoſe licence or permiſſion, and alſo copies of all minutes in their books, or any orders, notes, meſſages, or letters in their office, received from, or ſent to, the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury, or the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, or their reſpective ſecretaries, or to any other perſon or officer of government whatſoever, relative to the ſubject of ſending goods to America under the reſtrictions impoſed by the ſaid act; alſo an account of any goods (diſtinguiſhed as above) that may have been re-landed from any ſhip or veſſel, in conſequence of any order or alteration in the regulations that may have taken place for licenſing the above commerce, as permitted by the aforeſaid act, and the reaſons for ſuch alterations and relanding.

Q. When can the accounts be prepared?

A. The collector outwards can tell that beſt; Mr. Bates, his deputy, is here.

Q. Does not ſome part of the order fall under your department?

A. Yes; the letters and reports can be furniſhed by the board.

Q. How long would it take to prepare thoſe?

A. Four or five days.

Q. Would they take four days?

A. There are a vaſt number; many muſt be ſent for from the out-ports; thoſe that relate to London might be ready in four or five days.

Q. Have you read the order?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you underſtand by it that it is neceſſary to ſend to the out-ports?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you read theſe words of the order (as far as comes to their knowledge)?

A. If the Houſe would know all, they muſt wait for what comes from the out-ports. We cannot ſuppoſe the Houſe wants a particular account.

Q. Does

Q. Does not the order require only what is come to their knowledge?

A. Yes; but when this Houſe calls for ſuch an account, we do not underſtand they can mean only the port of London, but alſo the out-ports.

Order read.

The words of limitation in the order (ſo far as comes to their knowledge) relates only to the firſt part of the order, and theſe may be prepared in two or three days. *Withdrew.*

Mr. *Burke* ſaid, it had been always cuſtomary to bring accounts before the Houſe, as far as they could be made up, and accompany them with reaſons why the order could not be fully complied with; in which caſe, the Houſe judged whether the reaſons were ſatisfactory; but to produce a few partial accounts of no moment, and hold all thoſe back which were of conſequence, was a conduct as inſolent and contemptuous, as it was unprecedented. Mr. *Burke*

Lord *North* ſpoke relative to the fate of a ſimilar enquiry in the other Houſe. He ſaid, after the matter had been taken up with great parade, and papers called for, it was dropped, becauſe the noble Lord who moved it, found, on being better informed, that both the treaſury and admiralty boards had acted perfectly right. Now the ſame queſtion, ſtale as it is, is brought down here, and as in the other Houſe he was well ſatisfied, and foreſaw it would end in nothing, it would meet with the ſame fate here. Ld. *North*

Mr. *Rigby* ſaid, the matter was ſet on foot purpoſely to teaze and embarraſs adminiſtration, and would, as in the other Houſe, vaniſh in ſmoke. Mr. *Rigby*.

Honourable *T. Luttrell* ſaid, he had no doubt of the gentleman's zeal in the good cauſe in which he was embarked. It was his buſineſs, and that of his friends, to ſmother this iniquitous traffic, and not ſuffer it to cauſe either fire or ſmoke. But for his part, he hoped it would be probed to the bottom. That monopolies were always hateful and oppreſſive, and ſtill more ſo, when exerciſed under the colour of law. That the preſent was of the darkeſt and worſt complexion, and the enormity of it ſtill heightened, by being employed to the baſeſt and moſt corrupt purpoſes. That he underſtood the licences were granted to obſcure, mean perſons, not known to trade to America, and probably, ſhould the matter be probably ſifted, it would be diſcovered, that thoſe pretended merchants, though the enquiry might end in nothing, were not thus favoured for nothing. Hon. *T. Luttrell.*

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee, to enquire into the uſe which the commiſſioners of the admiralty have made of the power to grant licences to ſhips and veſſels, given them by the act to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with certain colonies therein mentioned.

Mr. Pulteney in the chair.

Papers referred; read.

Prohibitory act; read.

Mr. *Stanley*, ſecretary of the cuſtoms.

Mr. Stanley.

Q. Whether the firſt licences granted by the admiralty were ever under the conſideration of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms?

A. The board of cuſtoms ſaid they had nothing to do with them, but to receive the licences when brought.

Q. How came they to ſay ſo?

A. Becauſe they were aſked touching the form of the licences, and they ſaid it muſt be ſettled by the admiralty-board.

Q. By whom were they aſked?

A. I believe ſome of the merchants aſked. The board ſaid, they had nothing to do with it in an official way; it came before the board from the collector outwards. He aſked, what he ſhould do with reſpect to the licences? The board ſaid, they were to be ſettled by the admiralty.

Q. When the collector applied to the commiſſioners, did he ſtate any doubts as to the legality of the licences?

A. No; not that I remember.

Q. Were the licences produced to the commiſſioners by the collector outwards when he applied for information?

A. No; the commiſſioners never ſaw the licences.

Q. Did the matter never come under the conſideration of the board in any other ſhape?

A. No; except that there was a letter wrote by Mr. Jackſon from the admiralty, deſiring the licences to be ſent back.

Q. What was the purport of that letter?

A. That they were too general; therefore it was deſired that they might be ſent back.

Q. Did the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms take any opinion as to the legality of thoſe licences?

A. No.

Q. Did the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms receive any orders from the treaſury, reſpecting any drawbacks to be allowed on any goods exported under theſe licences?

A. There

A. There was one warrant to that purpoſe; it was to allow a drawback on ſome tobacco.

Q. Had no application been made before to the commiſſioners with reſpect to a drawback?

A. No.

Q. Not from the merchants?

A. No.

Q. Was there no official application made to the board?

A. The deputy collector outwards made an application; his name is Bates.

Q. Was there not ſome doubts at the cuſtom-houſe with regard to admitting the entry of ſome goods included in the licences as warranted by the act of Parliament?

A. I don't know that there was.

Q. Does he not know that there was ſuch a doubt?

A. That queſtion the collector outwards will anſwer better. I can't ſay. The manner of proceeding is this: If any doubts ariſe, they are always delivered in writing to the commiſſioners, and muſt have been referred to the ſolicitor of the cuſtoms. The collector outwards would have put it in writing, and delivered it to the ſolicitor; and he would have made his report to the board.

Q. Was there no ſuch writing?

A. I don't know that there was.

Q. In what ſhip was the tobacco?

A. I can't ſay.

Q. Were there not ſome doubts about that tobacco?

A. There might be; I can't ſay; it does not come officially before me.

Q. Is it uſual for the treaſury to ſend orders to the commiſſioners about matters not ſent to them by the treaſury?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you the order reſpecting the tobacco about you?

A. No.

Q. What was the contents of that order, and the occaſion of it?

A. I think it was an order for allowing a drawback on the tobacco.

Q. Was that tobacco part of the cargo of the ſubſcription ſhip?

A. I can't ſay. I am not the proper officer.

Q. Does he know whether this order was the only one for allowing a drawback?

A. I believe it is the only one; I know of no others.

Q. Whether there are any entries of goods and merchandize outwards to North America, Canada and Nova Scotia excepted, which have been made at the port of London, or any other port within Great-Britain or Ireland, or any cockets or permits paſſed for ſhipping of goods into any ſhips taken into his Majeſty's ſervice, bound to North America, ſince paſſing the prohibitory act, which have come to the knowledge of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms?

A. Not of the ſpecific quantities.

Q. Have any ſuch entries, cockets, or permits, come to their knowledge?

A. We know licences have been granted, and goods muſt have been ſhipped in conſequence of them.

Q. Do you know of any ſuch entries made?

A. I believe there have, but I don't know it.

Q. Whether the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms know any thing of any entries from the port of London, except from the report of the proper officers?

A. No; we know nothing except from the report of the officers. If any particular account is called for by this Houſe, when the order comes it is ſent to the proper officer in the port of London; and letters are alſo written to the 71 out-ports to ſend up returns agreeable to the order of the Houſe.

Q. Have any ſuch returns been received at the cuſtom-houſe from the port of London, or elſewhere?

A. No; there have been no orders for them.

Q. Have any been received?

A. No; not to my knowledge.

Q. Are there any minutes in the cuſtom-houſe books, relating to ſending goods to America, ſince the prohibitory act?

A. It is impoſſible for me to ſay: not that I know of.

Q. When was the letter of Mr. Robinſon, dated 15th March, received at the cuſtom-houſe?

A. The next day I ſuppoſe; it will appear in the minutes of the cuſtom-houſe.

Q. Suppoſe the letter wrote on a Friday?

A. Then it appears on the Saturday's minutes.

Q. Has any thing been done at the cuſtom-houſe in conſequence of the order of this Houſe of Monday laſt?

A. On the minutes of yeſterday there was an order to prepare the account, and letters ordered to be ſent to the out-ports for the ſame purpoſe.

Withdrew.

Mr,

Mr. *William Bates*, deputy collector outwards of the port of London. Mr. *William Bates.*

Q. In the course of office at the custom-house were the licences first brought to you?

A. Yes.

Q. On seeing those licences did you make any objections to them?

A. Mr. Greenwood first brought licences to me, and I told him it was necessary to apply to the commissioners for instructions. Mr. Greenwood was agent to the person who had the licences.

Q. Did you apply to the commissioners.

A. Yes.

Q. What was the consequence?

A. The commissioners said, that they should not trouble themselves with it, as the proceedings were pointed out by law.

Q. Had you found any objection to them in point of law?

A. No; but I thought it was necessary to have directions from the board.

Q. Did you think the licences were agreeable to law?

A. We did apprehend they were.

Q. Did you make any objections to any licence in particular?

A. One entry was presented by Mr. Watlington, which I thought did not agree with the licence, and therefore I refused it.

Q. State the circumstances of that entry?

A. The goods mentioned in the entry did not seem to correspond with the schedule annexed to the licence: there was a good deal of difference between them, and I think he took back the schedule, and got it amended.

Q. Where did he get it amended?

A. I imagine at the admiralty.

Q. Upon what article of merchandize did this difference happen?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Does he recollect any thing about a parcel of teas?

A. There was an entry of tea to be shipped on board the Jameson and Peggy. The licence expressed tea and grocery, of the value of £.1000; the tea alone was of more value, therefore I refused it.

Q. What was the value of the tea?

A. I

A. I can't ſay preciſely, but more than £1000. I believe between two and three thouſand pounds.

Q. To what amount was the licence amended?

A. Of tea to the value of £4000. I believe I miſtook; it was the Pallas, not the Jameſon and Peggy. There was about £3000 worth of tea ſhipped on board: it was the Pallas, and by licence from the admiralty.

Q. Did you ever ſee any lawyer's opinion on this ſubject?

A. No.

Q. Do you recollect when the licences were ſtopped?

A. The 19th of March: the commiſſioners minute is of that date.

Q. How many licences did you object to?

A. Thoſe two, and another of Mr. Anthony Merry, with reſpect to ſome greens, herbage being omitted in the licence.

Q. Has he read the clauſe in the prohibitory act, limiting the articles to be exported?

A. Yes.

Q. Is broadcloth comprized in that clauſe?

A. I did not think ſo; but I thought we ought to take the entries according to the licences. My brother officers agreed with me in that opinion, that we were obliged to paſs entries according to the licences; we thought we had no power to refuſe ſuch entries.

Q. Was it your opinion?

A. It was, and of all the officers that I conſulted.

Q. Was it the opinion of the officers that cloth, linen, and haberdaſhery, not ſent for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops, could be licenced?

A. We underſtood the commiſſioners of the admiralty were better judges than we were on that ſubject.

Q. Do you know of any reference to the treaſury?

A. No.

Q. Was there not a note at the bottom of the licences, that if other goods than thoſe mentioned in the licences, and proviſions for the ſhip's uſe, were found on board, the ſhip and cargo was to be forfeited?

A. Yes.

Q. Did not this create a doubt?

A. We have no power of ſeizing; that's the buſineſs of other officers, the ſhipping officers and ſearchers.

Withdrew.

Mr. *James Hume*. Mr. *James Hume*, deputy comptroller of the cuſtoms.

Q. Di

Q. Did he refuſe to paſs entries for Mr. Merry in March laſt, in conſequence of a licence from the admiralty?

A. I don't remember particularly for Mr. Merry.

Q. For any other perſon?

A. We refuſed to paſs entries when they did not correſpond with the licence.

Q. When any licences were preſented, did any objections occur to you or any of the other officers?

A. None to the licences.

Q. Were they referred to the commiſſioners?

A. Yes; they ſaid the law muſt be our direction.

Q. Why did you apply to them?

A. Becauſe it was a new buſineſs, and we wanted their authority.

Q. Did you conceive the lords of the admiralty could licence any other goods except ſtores and proviſions?

A. Our ideas of ſtores were what was ſpecified in the licence of the admiralty.

Q. Do you think broadcloth and haberdaſhery goods are ſtores?

A. We underſtood it in the licences as ſtores. Stores we take to be any ſpecies of goods.

Q. Do you conſider all the articles for the American trade were comprized under the word ſtores?

A. I was not authorized to determine what was ſtores.

Q. If you had had authority, what ſhould you have decided?

A. Not being uſed to trade, I can't ſay.

Q. Did you think you had no power to object to any article found in the licences?

A. No.

Q. Of any kind?

A. No.

Q. Are playing-cards ſtores and proviſions?

A. If mentioned in the licence, I ſhould have admitted them.

Q. Were there no objections made to any entries mentioned in the ſchedule to any licence?

A. The firſt entry from the committee appointed for ſending goods for the relief of the ſoldiers, in which there was no difficulty but about the drawback on the tobacco.

Q. Was any objection made to the entry of the goods on board the Pallas?

A. Some goods entered for that ſhip which were wanting in the ſchedule, and therefore the licence was taken back and altered.

Q. Were any goods objected to in the Jameſon and Peggy?

A. I don't recollect there was.

Q. Were any objections made to goods offered to be entered by Mr. Merry?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Does he recollect the licence granted to the ſhip City of London?

A. Not of that particular ſhip.

Q. Did you require that the particular quantity of goods ſhould be ſpecified in the licence?

A. It was generally ſpecified.

Q. Did you paſs any entry where the quantities were not ſpecified?

A. We did in ſuch articles as haberdaſhery, and where the quantities could not be aſcertained.

Q. Were there not ſome ſchedules in which the quantities were not ſpecified?

A. Not that paſſed, I think, to the beſt of my recollection. [Schedule of the licence of the ſhip City of London, 5th Feb. was then read.]

Q. Did you paſs any entry under ſuch a licence?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Informed as you now are, would you paſs an entry on ſuch a licence as that?

A. I apprehend I ſhould not.

Q. Did you ever ſend back a licence for an &c. put at the end of an article?

A. Some ſuch were tendered, but whether they paſſed or no I can't ſay.

Q. Are you acquainted with the aſſortment of goods for the American market?

A. Yes, I believe I am.

Q. Whether the articles mentioned in thoſe ſchedules are not the uſual aſſortment of goods for the American market?

A. I apprehend they are.

Withdrew.

Mr. Anthony Merry called for. Committee informed that he was out of town when the order for his attendance was left at his houſe, but that his clerk, Mr. Henry Mathiſon, attended.

Mr.

Mr. *Henry Mathiſon.*

Q. Where is Mr. Merry?

A. At Milford.

Q. When is he expected in town?

A. It is uncertain: he has been gone a fortnight to-day.

Q. Do you know of the different cargoes of goods which Mr. Merry ſent to North America?

A. Yes.

Q. On whoſe account were they purchaſed?

A. On Mr. Merry's account.

Q. What are the names of the ſhips?

A. Princeſs Royal, Lord Rochford, Le Soye Planter, Mentor, Reſolution.

Q. Are they gone to Boſton?

A. They were intended for Boſton.

Q. Has Mr. Merry ever dealt in the North American trade before?

A. He has occaſionally; but that was not the general track of his buſineſs.

Q. When did he begin?

A. I can't recollect.

Q. Were any of the goods ſhipped on the account of government?

A. None of them.

Q. What paper is that you have in your hand?

A. Bills of lading of Mr. Merry's ſhips.

Q. What do they contain?

A. Tobacco, French and Portugal wines, ſallad oil, anchovies, raiſins, cheeſe, portable ſoup, and ſundry dried proviſions.

Q. Is this the cargo of all the ſhips?

A. They all conſiſt of the ſame articles.

Q. Are there any live cattle aboard?

A. I don't know.

Q. Is the ſame kind of cargo in each ſhip?

A. Yes.

Q. Have they a full cargo of thoſe goods?

A. They are not fully laden; not one-third.

Q. Are there any live cattle aboard?

A. I believe none.

Q. Where are the ſhips?

A. At Milford.

Q. Are they taking in live cattle there?

A. I have had no advices of it.

Q. When were they cleared out from London?

A. I don't exactly remember: I believe about a month ſince. I heard of their arrival at Milford Haven about ten days ago: they are bound to Boſton; at leaſt they were intended to go there.

Q. Only to Boſton?

A. I don't know; I underſtood ſo.

Q. What quantity of tea is there on board?

A. No tea.

Q. Was none in the licence?

A. I don't know; but there was none ſhipped.

Q. Had Mr. Merry any ſhip ſtopped in the port of London?

A. The Mentor was ſtopped, and ſome goods relanded.

Q. Were not ſome things ſhipped by Mr. Smith for Mr. Merry for Boſton?

A. I don't recollect the name of Smith.

Q. What became of the part that was not relanded?

A. It remained in the veſſel.

Q. What became of the veſſel?

A. I can't ſay.

Q. Who ordered the relanding of the goods?

A. I believe the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, but I did not know on what account.

Q. What was done with the goods that were relanded?

A. They were returned to the different tradeſmen who ſhipped them.

Q. Has Mr. Merry ſent any ſhips to Magadore?

A. He has not.

Q. Where had Mr. Merry the licences for the ſhips now at Milford Haven?

A. I can't ſay.

Q. Do you remember the application to the admiralty for thoſe licences?

A. I don't remember the exact time; for I don't live conſtantly with Mr. Merry, only occaſionally.

Q. Was the application for the ſervice of his Majeſty, or only for a trading licence?

A. I don't know Mr. Merry's intentions.

Q. Who applied for the licences?

A. Mr. Merry himſelf.

Q. Did the tradeſmen, of whom the goods were bought, take them back again when they were relanded?

A. Yes; but I don't know on what conditions they were taken back.

Q. Were

Q. Were thoſe ſhips inſured to Boſton?

A. Yes.

Q. Were any of them inſured to Halifax?

A. No, not one.

Q. Was he employed by Mr. Merry in chartering thoſe ſhips?

A. No.

Q. Are they all chartered by Mr. Merry?

A. I believe they are. I don't know whether they are in the ſervice of government or not. I have ſeen the invoices of three or four of the ſhips, but I have not read them, and cannot ſpeak as to the tenor of them.

Q. Did you ſee the order from the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms for relanding thoſe goods that were relanded?

A. No, I did not; but I underſtood that to be the caſe.

Q. Were thoſe goods carried to the cuſtom-houſe when relanded?

A. Yes; they were relanded at the cuſtom-houſe quays to the amount of £5000. The goods were relanded from only two of the ſhips, the Mentor, and the Le Soye Planter, and from no other.

Q. Do you recollect whether Mr. Merry had any difficulty in procuring the cargoes of the ſhips?

A. I was not with him when he began procuring their cargoes. I don't know that he had any difficulty in procuring them. I never heard ſo from Mr. Merry.

Q. Do you not know that Mr. Merry is abſent with a view of not attending here, or at the Houſe of Lords, to be examined?

A. I believe he did not abſent himſelf with that view. He went directly to Milford Haven. I heard from him about four days after he left London, and I heard from him again yeſterday: he does not mention when he is to return. I don't think he abſented himſelf to avoid being examined, but merely on account of his buſineſs at Milford Haven.

Q. In what trade has he uſually been employed?

A. He has been occaſionally employed in the American trade, but principally in the Straits trade.

Q. Was Mr. Merry underſtood to be an American trader?

A. No.

Q. What parts has he traded to before?

A. He traded to Halifax about eight or nine years ago.

Q. What trade has he been in ſince you knew him?

A. I believe in the wine trade, and has done buſineſs on commiſſion.

Q. To what amount has he traded, before he was concerned in theſe ſhips?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you not underſtand that Mr. Merry is to ſhip the cargoes from Milford Haven, and is there on that buſineſs?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. What cargo is he to ſhip from Milford?

A. Live cattle.

Q. Are any live cattle to be ſhipped on board thoſe veſſels?

A. I believe there are.

Q. What is ſaid about live cattle in any letter you have received from him?

A. He has ſaid they turn out finer than he expected; all ſorts, oxen, ſheep, and hogs.

Q. Are thoſe bills of lading ſigned by the captains?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it uſual to ſign bills of lading before cargoes are completed?

A. Theſe goods being taken in at London, it is uſual for the captains to ſign the bills of lading before they leave the river.

Q. Have you any of the bills of lading?

A. Yes.

Q. Read one of them?

Shipped on board the ſhip Le Soye Planter.

25 caſks cut tobacco	25 barrels of anchovies
9 half hogſheads of red port wine	24 caſks of Lexia raiſins
8 ditto mountain wine	42 baſkets of cheeſe
8 cheſts of claret	30 boxes of lemons
6 jars of oil	1 caſe of flour of muſtard
40 half cheſts of oil	1 caſe of portable ſoup

On board the ſhip Mentor.

10 half hogſheads of port wine	28 caſks of Lexia raiſins
8 cheſts of claret	40 baſkets of cheeſe
6 jars of ſallad oil	20 boxes of lemons
4 half cheſts of ditto	1 caſe of flour of muſtard
25 barrels of anchovies	1 caſe portable ſoup

On board the ſhip Lord Rochford.

10 caſks of cut tobacco	6 jars of ſallad oil
10 half hogſheads of liſbon	6 half cheſts of ditto
9 ditto port wine	25 barrels of anchovies

26 caſks of raiſins
20 boxes of lemons
13 caſks and caſes of dried proviſions
40 baſkets of cheeſe

On board the ſhip Princeſs Royal.

10 caſks of cut tobacco
8 half hogſheads of mountain wine
6 jars of ſallad oil
20 half cheſts of ditto
15 caſks of Lexia raiſins
25 barrels of anchovies
45 baſkets of cheeſe

On board the Reſolution.

20 caſks of cut tobacco
12 cheſts of claret
9 half hogſheads of Liſbon wine
10 ditto red port wine
8 caſks of ſherry
6 jars of ſallad oil
44 half cheſts of ditto
43 barrels of anchovies
63 caſks of raiſins
40 boxes of lemons
44 baſkets of cheeſe
9 caſks of hams
6 caſes of flour of muſtard
144 ſmall caſes of pickles
1 caſk of ketchup
9 caſes of portable ſoup.

Q. To whom were thoſe cargoes conſigned at Boſton?

A. They are conſigned to order.

Q. To whoſe order?

A. I don't know.

Q. Was any tea ſent?

A. No.

Q. Was any grocery ſent?

A. No.

Q. Were any drugs ſent?

A. No.

Q. What was the amount of the cargo that was ſhipped, and afterwards relanded?

A. About £5000.

Q. What's the value of the goods ſent?

A. About £3000 or £3,200, all the five cargoes.

Q. Do you know of any contract-agreement, or order, by which theſe five ſhips are to be under the order of General Howe?

A. I don't know there is. Mr. Merry is to give the captains their inſtructions at Milford Haven.

Q. Has Mr. Merry any contract with government?

A. The cattle that are to be ſhipped are on government account.

Q. Are no ſhips, on Mr. Merry's account, gone to Magadore.

A. Not that I know of.

Withdrew.

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Woolridge.

Mr. *Thomas Woolridge* (a merchant in London).

Q. He is desired to acquaint the committee, whether he ever had any conversation with Mr. Hurd respecting the licences granted by the admiralty since the prohibitory act?

A. Yes.

Please to relate the particulars and circumstances of that conversation.

And the question being objected to, the witness was directed to withdraw.

Mr. John Whitlock.

Mr. *John Whitlock* (a haberdasher).

Q. Did Mr. Merry apply to you for goods for the American marker?

A. Yes.

Q. What species of goods?

A. Haberdashery wares: ribbands and sewing silks; cloaks, gauzes, and such like; a compleat assortment of haberdashery goods.

Q. To what amount was the assortment?

A. He said he wanted about £6000 worth, to be shipped on board four ships.

Q. Have you known Mr. Merry long?

A. Yes, but I never dealt with him before: he told me he was to be paid by the treasury for them.

Q. Did he use any means to induce you to let him have the goods?

A. He produced a letter from Sir Grey Cooper.

Q. Did he only produce one letter?

A. Yes, two letters.

Q. Were they both produced the first time?

A. He produced only one the first time.

Q. Did that letter satisfy you?

A. No.

Q. Did you state your objections?

A. Yes; he brought another a few days afterwards; I was not then satisfied with the second letter.

Q. Did you ask any person about those letters?

A. Yes, I did: I went to a confidential friend, to enquire about them.

Q. Was your friend any body about the treasury? Did you ask Mr. Brummel about it?

A. Yes; he said he would inform himself about the affair and acquaint me with it.

Q. Was that the confidential friend you meant?

A. Yes.

Q. Wha

Q. What anſwer did he give you?

A. He deſired I would wait upon Sir Grey Cooper the next morning; I accordingly did. Sir Grey Cooper aſked me what articles I dealt in? and I told him: And he further told me, that Mr. Merry was gone to my houſe to countermand the order.

Q. On what day was this converſation?

A. About two or three months ago, I believe. I am ſure it was on a Saturday.

Q. Do you know that Mr. Merry ſupplied himſelf with thoſe kinds of goods elſewhere?

A. I have been informed he did; I mean with goods in the haberdaſhery way.

Q. For what market were thoſe goods intended?

A. I believe for Boſton.

Q. Were they for the ſervice of the troops or government?

A. For the troops and the inhabitants.

Q. Have you furniſhed this ſort of goods for the American market before?

A. Yes.

Q. Was not the aſſortment ordered by Mr. Merry, the uſual one for the American market?

A. The aſſortment was left to me.

Q. Was not the order as uſual for the American market?

A. I ſhould have provided them in that manner if the goods had been taken?

Q. What doubts had you concerning Sir Grey Cooper's letters? Did you doubt the authenticity of them?

A. I knew the articles of haberdaſhery were prohibited?

Q. Did you doubt the authenticity of the letters?

A. No.

Q. Why did Mr. Merry produce the letters to you?

A. To get credit.

Q. How long have you known Mr. Merry?

A. Many years by ſight, but never had any dealings with him before.

Q. What is his buſineſs?

A. A wine-merchant, I believe.

Q. Was he in ſuch credit that you would have given him credit to any conſiderable amount?

A. No.

Q. Have you heard that he has had misfortunes?

A. Yes.

Q. What

Q. What was the reaſon that the order of Mr. Merry was countermanded?

A. I don't know.

Q. Who told you it was countermanded?

A. Sir Grey Cooper.

Withdrew.

Mr. *John Withers*, in the linen trade.

Mr. *John Withers.*

He knows Mr. Merry, but has not known him many months. He was firſt acquainted with him about ſix weeks ago.

Q. Has Mr. Merry applied to you for linen goods?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he ſhew you any letters to induce you to give him credit?

A. He ſaid he had an order from Boſton for linen goods, and that he was recommended to me by a friend; and that if I choſe to undertake it, I might have the order. I deſired to have time to conſider of it, as the goods were for Boſton. He called on me ſeveral times, and I aſked him how I was to be paid for the goods? He ſaid I ſhould be paid to my ſatisfaction; the order was for a conſiderable ſum, upwards of £3000. I did not chooſe to proceed without further enquiry. In the courſe of my enquiry, at ſeveral different times, he told me it was an order to him for the troops at Boſton, that the goods were to be paid for by the treaſury, and that for himſelf he ſhould charge only a commiſſion on them. This information was full ſatisfaction for me to truſt Mr. Merry with the goods to the extent of the order; for I had no doubt but that Mr. Merry would pay me, and others, when he received the money from the treaſury.

Q. Who gave you to underſtand he was employed by the treaſury?

A. Mr. Merry told me ſo?

Q. Was there no paper ſhewn to you?

A. He ſhewed me a letter of Sir Grey Cooper's, which was an additional proof of what he had ſaid. From thence, and from what I ſaid before, I believe he really had the order. Some of the goods were ſhipped, and then the order was countermanded, and thoſe goods that were ſhipped relanded, and ſent back; but that was after I had refuſed to let the goods go (underſtanding the adventure was on Mr. Merry's own account).

Q. Di

Q. Did you receive any compenſation for the trouble, &c. of ſhipping and reſhipping the goods?

A. No; that queſtion I aſked Mr. Merry, for they were put up in parcels fit for the American trade, and for no other. He ſaid he would make all reaſonable ſatisfaction, and I took the goods back on that aſſurance.

Q. Did the letter, produced by Mr. Merry, contain any thing to induce you to give him credit?

A. Yes; it ſtrengthened the aſſurance given, that the treaſury were to pay for the goods: I underſtood it in that light.

Q. Do you recollect the words of the letter?

A. I do not. I read the letter curſorily, but underſtood from it that thoſe goods were to be paid for in the ſame manner as the live cattle and the proviſions.

Q. Who informed you that they were an adventure of Mr. Merry's own?

A. He himſelf; and then he gave me a day or two to conſider whether I would let them go on this account.

Q. When was that?

A. A day or two after part of the goods were ſhipped.

Withdrew.

Mr. *Sampſon Bowes*, haberdaſher. Mr. *Sampſon Bowes.*

He knows Mr. Merry; has known him ſome years, but not intimately till lately.

Q. Did he apply to you for goods for North America?

A. Yes, lately.

Q. To what amount?

A. I believe, if the order had been executed, it would have amounted to four or five thouſand pounds: it conſiſted of ſundry articles of haberdaſhery goods, ſilk, threads, tapes, buckram, ſewing-ſilk, caps, and cardinals. I can hardly enumerate the articles; in general goods for women's wear and ornament, and alſo for men.

Q. Did he ſhew you a letter to induce you to give him credit?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it on account of this letter that you gave him credit?

A. Yes; it was ſigned by Sir Grey Cooper. There were goods ſhipped; they were ready packed. The order was countermanded the day before they were to be ſhipped. They were entered. I received an order not to go on till further orders, and they were then countermanded: Mr. Merry countermanded them.

Q. On whoſe account did Mr. Merry ſay he bought theſe goods?

A. He ſaid on his own account; the invoice would have been made out in the name of Anthony Merry.

Q. Did he tell you he bought them on commiſſion?

A. I underſtood he was to derive a commiſſion in the goods from the perſons for whom he ſhipped them, but what I could not tell; and that he had a proper authority for ſo doing. I thought I ſhould receive my money as ſoon as he received it from Sir Grey Cooper.

Q. Did he ſay he had licences from the admiralty?

A. He ſaid he had licences, but from whence I can't ſay; I underſtood for thoſe goods.

Q. Was it the uſual aſſortment for the American market?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you have given credit to Mr. Merry to that amount, if you had not underſtood it would have been paid for by the treaſury?

A. Certainly not.

Withdrew.

Mr. *Giles Hudſon*.

Mr. *Giles Hudſon*, warehouſeman.

Deals in woollen cloths; he knows Mr. Merry; has known him about ten or fifteen years.

Q. What buſineſs was he of?

A. A wine-merchant.

Q. Was he an American merchant?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did Mr. Merry apply to you for woollen drapery goods?

A. Yes, to the amount of £2000, or nearly.

Q. Did you believe he could pay you for thoſe goods on his own account?

A. I have let him have goods to the amount of two or three hundred pounds, and he always paid me very honeſtly.

Q. Would you have given credit to Mr. Merry for this order on his own account?

A. No.

Q. What inducement had you to give him credit for this order?

A. The ſtrength of his aſſurance, that the treaſury was to pay for them.

Q. Did you ſee a letter from the treaſury to Mr. Merry?

A. Mr. Merry brought me a letter from Sir Grey Cooper

and I read it; what the purport of it was I don't remember. I relied on it for the ſafety of the money.

Withdrew.

Mr. *Ingraham Foſter*, ironmonger. Mr. *Ingraham Foſter.*

He knows Mr. Merry.

Q. What buſineſs is he?

A. A wine-merchant, and a foreign merchant.

Q. Do you know him to be an American merchant?

A. No. I know he has traded to Newfoundland.

Q. Has he applied to you for goods?

A. Yes.

Q. For what ſorts?

A. The aſſortment was left to me, but he ſaid they were intended for America.

Q. It was then for a general aſſortment of goods, as uſual, for America?

A. Yes.

Q. To what amount was it?

A. It was unlimited.

Q. Did you underſtand it was for Mr. Merry's own account, or that he was employed by others?

A. I underſtood it was not on his own account.

Q. Who did you underſtand was to pay for the goods?

A. I underſtood government was to pay for them.

Q. Did you ſee any letter to induce you to think ſo?

A. I have ſeen a letter; I believe it was ſigned by Sir Grey Cooper.

Q. Did it purport that the goods were to be paid for by the treaſury?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you read the letter?

A. Yes, and underſtood ſo from the letter.

Mr. *Thomas Wooldridge*, a merchant in London. Mr. *Thomas Wooldridge.*

Q. Has he ſeen any copy of an entry at the cuſtom-houſe of goods in the name of J. Chriſtie, jun.

Withdrew.

Called in again.

Q. Have you ſeen an entry, or authentic copies of an entry, at the cuſtom-houſe, of goods entered outwards to America, in the name of J. Chriſtie, jun.

A. I ſaw the original papers left at the cuſtom-houſe by perſons who made the entry, and I have an exact copy of theſe papers.

Q. Pleaſe to deliver in the copy?

A. I have only one of Mr. Chriſtie's.

March 15. In the Adventure, Hugh Munro, per Boſton. James Chriſtie, jun.

17 Tons nails
30 cwt. wrought iron
30 cwt. gad ſteel
30 cwt. cordage
3 cwt. apothecary
3 cwt. pewter
60 cwt. cheeſe
10 cwt. haberdaſhery
7 tons of Britiſh refined ſugar in loaves, complete and whole, and of one uniform likeneſs throughout.
500 ells Britiſh made ſail-cloth
1500 ſhoes, and wrought leather
1200 pieces, quantity 40,000 yards, linen, value 6*d.* and not exceeding 18*d.* made of flax or hemp in Ireland
20 pieces, quantity 500 yards, linen, value 6*d.* and not exceeding 18*d.* made of hemp or flax in Great-Britain
90 pieces, quantity 2630 yards, check'd or ſtript linen, of the breadth of 25 inches, or more, made of hemp or flax in Great-Britain
120 dozen felt hats
82 dozen men's worſted hoſe and caps
1237 lbs. Britiſh made ſtarch
200 ſmall groſs of tobacco pipes, being 11c. 5lb.
3 hogſheads vinegar
150 pieces Britiſh linen
158 doz. and 7lb. tallow candles, quantity 1903lb.

Certain apparel, Iriſh linen, worſted caps, thread, hoſe, ſtationary, turnery, tin-ware, Britiſh ſnuff, tobacco, muſtard, vinegar, pickles, ſtarch, fig-blue, candles, tongues, corks, barley, and oatmeal, value £3000.

By licence from the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, dated 6th March, 1776. } 43 Sutton.

It is a general aſſortment of goods for the American market, and ſuch as the houſe which I am concerned in have often ſhipped, before the trade was ſtopt. It is as complete an aſſortment as ever we ſhipped. I have books to prove this a compleat aſſortment for the American market, and the value is about £15,000.

Q. Do you know James Chriſtie, jun?

A. Yes.

Q. Is he a merchant of long ſtanding?

A. He is lately returned from Maryland: his property there was confiſcated the laſt ſummer, and he never was a merchant, or made an entry here, before.

Q. Was his credit conſiderable in London?

A. I

A. I deſire to waive anſwering that queſtion.

Q. Have theſe goods been ſhipped and ſent to America?

A. They were ſhipped. I believe the ſhip was ſtopped, the cocket altered, and the ſhip is now gone to Halifax or Canada. The inſurance on that ſhip was altered, and leave was given by the inſurer to go to Halifax, and then to follow the army to any part of America. There were two other ſhips in the ſame ſituation, that had their policies altered in the ſame manner: they were altered after the 29th of March, I don't know what day in April.

Q. Do you know of ſeveral other entries beſides to Mr. Chriſtie?

A. Yes.

Q. Have thoſe goods, ſhipped under thoſe heads, been relanded?

A. Yes.

Q. And reſhipped again?

A. I believe no goods were relanded but Mr. Merry's. I don't know whether Mr. Chriſtie's were relanded or not.

Q. Is it underſtood in the city of London, that the trade to North America has continued ſince the prohibitory act was paſſed?

A. There have conſiderable cargoes of goods exported ſince the 15th of March, but all entered for Halifax or Canada.

Q. Are theſe goods, that are ſhipped to Halifax, ſuch as may be ſuppoſed to be ſhipped for the uſe of that province?

A. Several thouſand pounds worth more than has been uſual. There are ſeveral of the ſhips that were cleared out for Boſton, whoſe cargoes were ſhipped about the 15th of March, have altered the deſtination of their voyage, and have now cleared out for Halifax and Canada, with liberty to go to any other port in America.

Q. Does he ſpeak now from the clearance of the ſhip?

A. I ſpeak from the policies of inſurance, not from the clearances from the cuſtom-houſe.

Q. What do the merchants, formerly trading to Nova Scotia, think of theſe entries?

A. The firſt houſe in London, trading to Halifax, are Watſon and Raſhleigh. I know that they have repreſented the matter to Mr. Robinſon, complaining of the alteration in the entry of the ſhips, ſaying, they had ſhipped on board goods to the amount of £30,000, or near that ſum, which they would not have done, if they had thought it poſſible the ſhips cleared out for Boſton would have gone to Halifax.

Q. Has

Q. Has he not heard, or does he not believe, that that memorial was not referred to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms?

A. I believe it was.

Q. What effect had it on the former American merchants, when they heard of the allowing goods to go out on licences after the prohibitory act?

A. I can anſwer that queſtion only as it affects myſelf. It occurred to me that theſe goods would be ſold to thoſe perſons who owed money to me for former goods, and would pay for thoſe goods with that money that they ought to have paid to me.

Q. Did other merchants complain of that proviſion?

A. Yes; ſeveral.

Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Payne complain of it?

A. Yes, repeatedly.

Q. Mr. Petrie?

A. Yes.

Q. Were they conſiderable American traders, the perſons that had the licences?

A. I heard of none, except Mr. T. Wilkinſon, Mr. Harriſon, and Mr. Anneſley.

Q. Have they any connection with government?

A. I can't ſay.

Q. Does he know of any American merchant who applied to the admiralty for licences, and were refuſed?

A. I believe no American merchant would apply for a licence to export goods contrary to law.

Q. Queſtion repeated, as to his knowledge?

A. I don't know of any American merchant that has applied for a licence.

Q. If he thought he could legally have a licence to trade to America, would he not apply for it?

A. I would certainly apply for a licence to trade to America if the ports were open.

Q. Were thoſe goods that are contained in the entries included in the cockets?

A. I have never ſeen the cockets.

Q. Is it not cuſtomary to make a gueſs entry of goods in caſes of free entries?

A. The merchants vary in their mode of entries. When the trade to America is open, the way is to make entries, to cover every thing, and enter in the cocket the true quantity ſhipped.

Q. Is

Q. Is it not uſual, in like matters, to put a value without regard to the real quantities?

A. At the foot of an entry, where no quantity is expreſſed, it is.

Q. When were the cockets altered that are now to go to Halifax or Canada?

A. I don't know; it might, I believe, have been after the 19th of March, and before the 2d of April.

Q. Does he know, when the trade was open, what quantity of goods were exported to the province of the Maſſachuſets Bay, on a rough eſtimate, from the 1ſt to the 15th of March in any year?

A. There are two ſeaſons of the year in which goods are ſhipped to the American provinces, called the ſummer and winter aſſortments. The ſpring aſſortments to Maſſachuſets Bay alone amount to £120,000.

Q. Does he think, under the licences, as much has been ſhipped as was uſual for the ſpring aſſortment to Maſſachuſets Bay?

A. I believe, from the different ports in Great Britain, more goods have been ſhipped under theſe licences than ever were ſhipped in any one year to Maſſachuſets Bay.

Q. Does he know that any ſhips have ſailed from Great-Britain to America under licences, except the Renown and the City of London, loaded with any thing but proviſions!

A. There are certain ſhips, I believe, have taken in cargoes under licences, which were afterwards ſtopped, and have altered the deſtination of their voyage. Thoſe ſhips have all the ſame cargo on board, except thoſe of Mr. Merry, and have leave, by the policy of inſurance, to go to any part in America where the King's troops ſhall be. I ſaid alſo, that thoſe ſhips had cleared out for Halifax, and had liberty, by the policy of inſurance, to go to Boſton, or any other port where the army ſhould be.

Q. Whether any cargoes, except proviſions, have actually gone out, by virtue of licences, in more than two ſhips.

A. I know of three other ſhips that have licences; they have received their cargo, and cleared out: whether they are ſtopped or not I can't ſay, but I believe they have their goods ſtill on board, and are gone to ſome other port.

Q. What are the names of thoſe ſhips?

A. The Mentor, the Le Soye Planter, and the Jameſon and Peggy.

Q. Did

Q. Did thoſe ſhips carry out cargoes equal to the amount of the whole yearly exportation to the Maſſachuſets Bay?

A. No; the different ſhips which have ſailed from this and other ports, whether with or without licences, have taken on board about £200,000 and upwards: it will be impoſſible for me to make the diſtinction, whether the ſhips were employed in the King's ſervice or not; that the goods are taken is all I can ſay.

Q. Whether the goods comprized in the ſchedule of the licences granted, were not equal in value to the whole exportation to the Maſſachuſets Bay for a year?

A. I think they amount to a great deal more.

Q. Can you ſpeak as to the quantities licenced? Have you ſeen the licences?

A. I have ſeen many of them.

Q. Do thoſe which you have ſeen amount to that?

A. I believe to a great deal more.

Q. Have you computed them?

A. Yes, ſeveral.

Q. Have you heard that large quantities of goods have been ſent in the Jameſon and Peggy in the King's ſervice?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it generally thought that the tranſports generally take out a great deal of merchandize?

A. I believe a great quantity of goods are gone out in all the tranſports.

Q. Do you know it of your own knowledge?

A. I have ſeen ſeveral large packages in warehouſes in London, that were to be ſhipped on board ſhips bound to America, which I underſtood were in the King's ſervice.

Q. Whether any increaſe of the exportation of goods to America, is not an advantage to the trade of Great Britain?

A. Certainly.

Q. Whether if any ſtep was taken to prevent goods being exported to Halifax, becauſe it would interfere with the intereſts of thoſe who before had a monopoly, would it not be conſidered by the merchants of England as injurious to trade?

A. I believe that if the goods exported to Halifax and which were intended only to have gone to Boſton, had been openly and fairly entered out for Halifax, that the merchants concerned in that trade would not have riſked in the preſent moment 30,000l. of their property; and ſo far am I from believing that the perſons concerned in that trade look on it as a monopoly, that I have every reaſon to believe that the

cargoes now gone, and which were originally intended for that part, is looked upon by them, and every fair trader, as the foundation of a monopoly for perſons not concerned in a fair trade.

Q. Whether exporting under Admiralty licences is the beſt way to prevent a monopoly?

A. I think the reverſe.

Q. Did you ever hear of a monopoly in the trade to Halifax?

A. Not till theſe new adventurers.

Q. Do you think the prohibitory act was meant to increaſe the exportation of manufactures to North America?

A. I can anſwer that as an individual. Before the prohibitory act was paſſed our houſe exported 70,000l. worth *per annum*, ſince that, not 70s. worth.

Withdrew.

Motion made and queſtion put, that the chairman do now report a progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again.

The committee divided.

Ays, to the right.	Noes, to the left.
Teller for Ayes,	*Teller for Noes,*
Mr. T. Townſhend.	Mr. Robinſon.

Ayes 38 } ſo it paſſed in the negative.
Noes 115 }

Mr. *Edward Payne.*

Q. Did you make any application to Lord North relative to licences granted by the Admiralty? Mr. *Edward Payne*

A. At a meeting we had of our trade, relative to our applying to Lord North in regard to extending the time for allowing the draw-back on Eaſt-India goods, going out of time ſoon, and the trade in general being loaded with a great quantity of Eaſt-India goods; on repreſenting our ſituation to Lord North, he immediately ſaid he ſaw no objection to it; in conſequence of which, a bill is now depending, to get us that requeſt for two years longer; after that, I had been deſired by ſome gentlemen in the trade, to mention to his Lordſhip the affair of the licences, the trade being much alarmed when they heard of the great quantities of goods preparing for exportation to America, by gentlemen not uſually concerned in the trade, whilſt we who had been many years in the trade, were loaded with a great quantity of goods for which we could not find a market in conſequence of the prohibitory act. I entered into ſeveral particulars relating to what I had heard; Lord North replied to me, that orders

were already given to withdraw thoſe licences. When I returned into the city, I ſaw ſeveral cart-loads of goods unloading in Cheapſide, which I knew had been ſhipped in conſequence of thoſe licences.

Q. Do you remember any other particulars of this converſation?

A. I might mention to his Lordſhip the names of the perſons having the licences, but that was the chief of the converſation which I have before mentioned.

Q. Did that meaſure in general give offence to the merchants concerned in the North American trade?

A. To be ſure they thought it a hardſhip that ſuch licences ſhould be granted under that act which we thought prohibited all commerce.

Q. Did that uneaſineſs ariſe from factious motives?

A. Not on my own part, or on the part of thoſe with whom I am concerned, but merely from the apprehenſion of the conſequences.

Q. Did Lord North make any excuſe or apology, or ſhew any reaſon why thoſe licences had been granted?

A. Lord North read the act of Parliament when I was with him, which he took out of my hand; he thought the affair had gone too far.

Q. Was there any converſation about nails being exported?

A. I believe I ſaid iron ware could not be exported under the article of proviſions.

Withdrew.

Motion made and queſtion put, that the chairman do now report a progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again.

The committee divided.

Ayes, to the right.	Noes, to the left.
Teller for the Ayes,	*Teller for the Noes,*
Mr. Turner.	Mr. Penton.

Ayes 32
Noes 110
} ſo it paſſed in the negative.

Lord *Barrington* (in his place.)

Lord Barrington.

Q. How came the Jameſon and Peggy to be taken up in his Majeſty's ſervice?

A. I had wrote to General Howe in ſeveral letters, to let me know what things were neceſſary for the army; General Howe acquainted me he had accordingly ſent over Mr. Anderſon from Boſton, who was to take care of neceſſaries which were to be provided for the army, and to carry them back with

with him. He ſent me a paper of the names of all the regiments and againſt thoſe names were placed the perſons who were to provide thoſe neceſſaries, ſome to be provided by the agents and others by Mr. Anderſon: but I underſtood Anderſon was to take care of the whole and to carry back the neceſſaries to Boſton, whether provided by himſelf or by the agents. I don't know but that there were other regiments to be provided by other people. Anderſon applied for a ſhip to carry the neceſſaries to Boſton. I wrote to Lord George Germain for a tranſport for that purpoſe; a tranſport was ordered accordingly, which was the Jameſon and Peggy.

Q. Who hired her?

A. I don't know.

Q. For what purpoſe could ſheeting and mercery be bought for the regiments?

A. The neceſſaries are not ſheeting, but ſhirts, ſhoes ſtockings, &c. furniſhed by the colonels and by the men's ſtoppages. The year before, General Gage ſent over one Coffin for the ſame purpoſe; the bargain was, that Coffin ſhould bring them out and ſell them at prime coſt. I ſuppoſe General Howe made the ſame bargain with Anderſon.

Q. Did Coffin comply with his engagement?

A. I never heard his engagements were not performed. If it was not for ſomething of this kind, the men could not have had neceſſaries at all, or at an enormous price. I can't tell what number of recruits went in that ſhip. I know nothing more of the tranſaction than what I have now mentioned. I don't know the amount of the cargo; Anderſon carried the invoice to the Admiralty.

Q. Does Lord Barrington think 6000l. worth of tea a neceſſary article for the army?

A. Not one ounce.

Q. Does Lord Barrington think callicoes and merceries to the amount of 2500l. can be conſidered as ſtores and neceſſaries for ſoldiers?

A. Certainly not.

Q. Is not 8000l. worth of linen too great a proportion for the troops at Boſton?

A. I have made no calculation.

Q. Was any bond taken from Mr. Anderſon to deliver thoſe goods to the commanding officer?

A. Not to me; whether he gave ſuch a bond to any other perſon, I can't tell.

Q. Have you read the ſpecification of the licence of the Jameſon and Peggy?

A. No.

Q. Did General Howe ſpecify the articles neceſſary?

A. There were no articles ſpecified.

Q. Did General Howe give a large and general commiſſion for an aſſortment of American goods without ſpecifying any?

A. All that buſineſs paſſed between General Howe and Mr. Anderſon, I only ſaw the paper I have mentioned, in which were two columns, in one of which was mentioned camp equipage for the officers; and in the other, neceſſaries for the men; every thing with reſpect to the quantities was ſettled between General Howe and Mr. Anderſon, and ſo the year before by General Gage undoubtedly; a great deal of thoſe articles could not be deemed camp equipage for the officers or neceſſaries for the men, and I certainly applied for a ſhip to carry neceſſaries and nothing elſe.

Withdrew.

Mr. *Abel.* Mr. *Abel*, merchant, to prove the cargo of the ſhip City of London.

A. I ſhipped the cargo of the ſhip City of London, by order of Mr. Charles Mackenzie, who obtained the licence, We bought a ſhip for that purpoſe. I was concerned in the ſhip, but not in the cargo; the cargo was on account of Mr. Mackenzie. [*The ſchedule ſhewn to him.*] Thoſe goods were ſhipped. I can't ſay whether this is a true copy of the licence, I think in the licence ſome of the articles were ſpecified.

Q. What quantity of hoſiery, linen, and grocery was there?

A. The cargo amounted to about 15,000l. the greateſt part was proviſions, low-priced linens, and coarſe cloths, porter and Britiſh ſpirits.

Q. Was there a quantity of drugs?

A. A few drugs.

Q. Were there twenty or thirty boxes of ſoap?

A. Not to my knowledge. Mr. Mackenzie ſhipped ſome articles which I don't remember.

Q. Was there 2800 pieces of glaſs?

A. I can't ſay as to the quantity.

Q. Were there 27 pieces of demi-cambrick?

A. I believe there might be ſome cambricks, but I can't ſpeak as to the quantity.

Q. Was there 7765 yards of linen?

A. I

A. I can't ſay exactly, but I believe thereabouts: there was but a ſmall quantity of tea.

Q. Was there a quantity of cards?

A. There might be a very ſmall quantity, but I don't recollect any. [*A paper ſhewn him but not delivered in at the table.*

Q. Do you believe that to be an exact account of the cargo?

A. I remember many of theſe articles, but I can't ſpeak to particulars.

Q. Do you apprehend it to be a true account?

A. I can't ſay any ſuch thing.

Q. Do you believe this to be the ſearcher's account?

A. I don't know; it is impoſſible to carry the invoice in my head.

Withdrew.

Mr. *Richard Watlington.*

Mr. *Richard Watlington.*

Q. Did you ſhip the cargo of the ſhip Pallas?

A. Yes, on my own account.

Q. Did you obtain the licence at the Admiralty?

A. I had a licence from the Admiralty. I was informed at the Cuſtom-houſe that there was a demur about the other licences, and mine was ſent back to the Treaſury among the reſt.

Q. Was it ſtopped?

A. No, the ſhip was not ſtopped; I could not get another licence, ſo I made a freſh entry and cleared out for Halifax. The cargo conſiſted of hoſiery, grocery, linens and proviſions; linens to the amount of 1800l. ſhirts, ſhifts, and ſhoes to the amount of 2000l. The ſtores were not for the King, but on my own account. Wrought iron, knives and forks, were entered under this article 50l; gold lace, 500l; ſilk handkerchiefs, cravats and ribbons, 600 or 700l; haberdaſhery, thread, needles, and tape, about 150 or 200l; drugs, 200l; ſtationary, about 100l; the cargo in general conſiſted of ſuch things.

Q. To what amount?

A. To 16,000l. the whole on my own account.

Q. Have you ever been in the American trade before?

A. No.

Q. Did you apply to the Admiralty for a licence?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ſtate thoſe goods as ſtores for the King's ſervice?

A. I

A. I ſaid in my letter for the uſe of his Majeſty's navy and army, and they were intended as ſuch.

Q. Was you employed by the King's ſervants?

A. By nobody.

Q. How could you get the entries altered from Boſton to Halifax?

A. According to the uſual mode at the Cuſtom-houſe, by applying to the commiſſioners and ſolicitor.

Q. Have you not had a contract with government to ſupply wine?

A. I never had a contract in my life.

Withdrew.

Mr. Hodgſon being called to prove that china had been ſent to America, the committee was informed he was gone out of town, but that Mr. *Baynard Donaldſon* his partner attended, who was called in.

Mr. *Baynard Donaldſon.*

We keep a china warehouſe. We have not ſhipped any china for Boſton, but we have for Nova Scotia, by the Joſeph and Judith; none to Boſton for theſe twelve months paſt.

Withdrew.

Queſtion put, to report a progreſs now, and aſk leave to ſit again.

It paſſed in the negative.

Motion made and queſtion propoſed, that it is the opinion of this committee, that ſeveral licences have been granted by the commiſſioners of the Admiralty to ſhips bound for Boſton and other parts of North America, ſince the paſſing of the act "to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the colonies therein mentioned, during the continuance of the preſent rebellion within the ſaid colonies," which were too general, and were not warranted by the proviſo in the ſaid act of Parliament giving the power to grant ſuch licences, but were contrary thereto;---But the queſtion being moved and put, that the chairman do now leave the chair; the committee divided.

Ayes, to the right.	Noes, to the left.
Teller for Ayes,	*Teller for Noes,*
Sir J. Irwine.	The Lord Mayor of London.

Ayes 105 } ſo it was reſolved in the affirmative, and the
Noes 31 } committee was broke up.

Lord *North.* In a ſhort debate on the motion, Lord *North* ſaid nothing had come out that was worthy the attention of the Houſe.

Mr *Dunning.* Mr. *Dunning* ſaid, his Lordſhip was eager to ſhut the door againſt enquiry. But however the Houſe might ſupport his Lord-

Lordſhip in the favourite ſcheme of war upon America, he oped they would not ſacrifice their honour upon the preent buſineſs.

Governor *Johnſtone* affirmed, that the whole proceedings, aken together, were the moſt flagitious and iniquitous he ad ever heard of. Papers had been kept back under falſe retences, evidences were ordered out of town that they night not give their teſtimony when called upon, and, in hort, he had no doubt the matter was thus planned on purofe to defeat all enquiry. Governor Johnſtone.

Lord *North* ſaid, the papers could not be got ready which Mr. Stanley had proved; and as to Mr. Merry's being out f the way, he had been gone to Milford above ten days, nd another perſon who had been ordered to attend was one to York. He admitted, he ſaid, that Merry had buſed his powers. Ld. North.

Mr. *Burke* ſaid, that by the excuſe made for Merry's abnce, it was a ſure ſign he had not incurred the leaſt diſleaſure of the treaſury by what he had formerly done, and hat he was now at Milford buying cattle for government; nd another perſon, it was confeſſed, was gone to York; no an knew why, unleſs to avoid being examined. Mr. Burke.

[*On the 22d of May the remainder of the papers were preented; but not to divide the ſubject, we ſhall inſert them here. here was no debate upon them.*]

ppy of a Warrant from the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, dated the 27th of December, 1775.

Whitehall, Treaſury-Chambers.

AFTER our hearty commendations: Whereas the lords mmiſſioners of the admiralty have repreſented unto us, at the commiſſioners for victualling the navy, in purſuance f the orders they were under to contract for forty thouſand llons of rum, have agreed with Mr. Richard Shaw, of riſtol, for the ſaid quantity, but that being bonded in wareuſes there, he cannot deliver it to them; and the ſaid lords mmiſſioners have deſired, that orders may be given for the rmitting the ſaid quantity of rum to be removed from riſtol into his Majeſty's victualling ſtores in the port of ondon, free of duty, and to be kept under the keys of the ciſe and cuſtoms, until his Majeſty's ſervice requires it to iſſued: We, upon conſideration of the premiſes, do hereby direct

direct you to give the neceſſary orders to your officers accordingly; and for ſo doing, this ſhall be your warrant.

NORTH.
GEO. ONSLOW.
C. W. CORNWALL

To our very loving friends the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

40,000 gallons of rum, to be removed from Briſtol to London, duty free.

Copy of a Warrant from the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, dated the 11th of January, 1776.

Whitehall, Treaſury-Chambers,

AFTER our hearty commendations: Whereas the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty have repreſented unto us that they have ordered the commiſſioners for victualling the navy to purchaſe two hundred thouſand gallons of rum to be delivered into his Majeſty's victualling ſtores in the port of London; and the ſaid lords commiſſioners have deſired, that orders may be given for permitting the ſaid quantity of rum to be delivered into the ſaid victualling ſtores accordingly free of duty, and to be kept under the keys of the exciſe and cuſtoms, until his Majeſty's ſervice may require the ſame being iſſued: We, upon conſideration of the premiſes, do hereby direct you to give the neceſſary orders to your officers accordingly; and for ſo doing, this ſhall be your warrant.

NORTH.
GEO. ONSLOW.
C. W. CORNWALL

To our very loving friends the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

200,0000 gallons of rum, to be delivered in the port of London, duty free.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jackſon *to Mr.* Stanley, *dated the 12th of* January, 1776.

Admiralty-Office,

SIR,

AN act of Parliament having paſſed this ſeſſion, to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the ſeveral colonies in North America therein named, during the continuance of the preſent rebellion within thoſe colonies, in a clauſe, page 217, of which act it is declared, that nothing therein contained ſhall extend, or be continued to extend, to the ſhips and veſſels there deſcribed, whoſe maſters ſhall produce a licence from any lords commiſſioners of the admiralty for the purpoſes there ſpecified; my lords directed Mr. Seddon, their ſolicitor, to conſider and propoſe to them the form of the licence which it may be proper for them to give, under the

above circumſtances; and he having tranſmitted to their lordſhips ſuch a form of a licence as he apprehends will correſpond with the intent of the act, I ſend you, by their direction, a copy of the ſaid licence, for the information of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, and am to deſire they will pleaſe to acquaint their lordſhips what may be the beſt and moſt conciſe mode by which to govern themſelves, concerning the particulars to be inſerted in ſuch licences. I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

(Signed) GEO. JACKSON, D. S.

By his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, *&c.*

BY virtue, and in purſuance of an act of Parliament, made and paſſed in the 16th year of his preſent Majeſty King George the Third, [intituled, "An act to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Penſylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, during the continuance of the preſent rebellion within the ſaid counties reſpectively, for repealing an act made in the 14th year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, to diſcontinue the landing and diſcharging lading, or ſhipping of goods, wares, and merchandize, at the town, and within the harbour, of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay. And alſo two acts, made in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, for reſtraining the trade and commerce of the Colonies, in the ſaid acts reſpectively mentioned. And to enable any perſon or perſons, appointed and authorized by his Majeſty to grant pardons, to iſſue proclamations, in the caſes and for the purpoſes therein mentioned."] We whoſe hands and ſeals are hereunto ſet, three of the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain for the time now being, do hereby licence, authorize, and permit, A. B. maſter of the ſhip [brig, ſloop, &c. as the caſe may be] or veſſel, called - - - of the burthen of - - - - tons, to proceed and ſail with his ſaid ſhip [brig, &c.] or veſſel, and cargo, conſiſting of - - - - - on a voyage from the port of London [or other port, as the caſe may be] to - - - - - - in - - - - and and not elſewhere; and there to unload and deliver the cargo above ſpecified, and to return from thence with his ſaid ſhip and veſſel to ſome port in Great-Britain or Ireland. Provided

vided nevertheleſs, that this preſent licence ſhall ſubſiſt, and be in force, from the day of the date hereof, until the - - - - - - day of - - - - - - and no longer. Given under our hands and ſeals, this - - - - - day of - - - - 1776.

To all Flag-Officers, Captains, Commanders, and other commiſſioned Officers in his Majeſty's pay: and alſo to all others whom theſe preſents ſhall or may concern.

Note.—If any goods, wares, or merchandize, other than ſtores and proviſions for his Majeſty's uſe, or proviſions for the uſe of the inhabitants of any town or place garriſoned and poſſeſſed by his Majeſty's troops, ſhall be found on board any licenſed ſhip; or if the cargoes ſhall not correſpond with the particulars ſpecified in the bodies of the reſpective licences (the neceſſary ſtores for the ſhip's uſe, and the baggage of the paſſengers, only excepted) in either of theſe caſes the ſaid goods, wares, &c. ſhall be forfeited, ſeized, and proſecuted, as the ſaid act directs.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jackſon *to Mr.* Stanley, *dated the 15th of* January, 1776.

SIR, *Admiralty-Office.*

I am commanded by my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty to acquaint you, that ſeveral applications being now made for licences for ſhips to clear out for North America, their lordſhips therefore will be glad to be favoured with an anſwer to what is mentioned in my letter of the 12th inſt. reſpecting ſuch licences. I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

Mr. Stanley. (Signed) GEO. JACKSON, D. S.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Stanley *to Mr.* Jackſon, *ſignifying what the Commiſſioners apprehend will be the beſt and moſt conciſe mode concerning the particulars to be inſerted in the Licences, prepared in conſequence of the Act prohibiting all trade, &c. with the American Colonies, dated 17th of January, 1776.*

SIR, *Cuſtom-Houſe, London.*

I HAVE laid before the board your letter of the 12th inſtant, tranſmitting the form of a licence which has been prepared by Mr. Seddon, in conſequence of the act paſſed this ſeſſion, prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with the American colonies therein named, and ſignifying their lordſhips deſire that this board will acquaint them what may be the

the beſt and moſt conciſe mode concerning the particulars to be inſerted in ſuch licences.

I am directed to acquaint you, that the commiſſioners apprehend the particulars of the ſtores and goods can only be furniſhed by the navy board, or ſuch other publick offices as from time to time may have occaſion to ſhip goods or ſtores for his Majeſty's ſervice, or by ſuch private perſons as may be under contract with government, or be employed for that purpoſe; and that when the licences ſhall be completed and iſſued, the board will give the ſtricteſt injunctions to their officers for the immediate entering and clearing of the ſhips and goods, that his Majeſty's ſervice may not be impeded. I am, &c.

Geo. Jackſon, Eſq. (Signed) EDW. STANLEY.

Mr. Robinſon *incloſes Copies of Forms and Licences to be granted by the Board of Admiralty to Ships and Veſſels trading to America, under the Exceptions of the laſt Act of Parliament, dated the 24th of* January, 1776.

GENTLEMEN, *Treaſury-Chambers.*

I AM commanded by my lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury to tranſmit to you the incloſed forms of licences, to be granted by the board of admiralty to ſhips and veſſels trading to America, under the exceptions in the act of the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, in order that you may guide yourſelves accordingly. I am, Gentlemen,

Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms. Your moſt humble ſervant, JOHN ROBINSON.

By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

IN purſuance of an act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, entitled, "An act to prohibit [illegible] trade and intercourſe with the ſeveral Colonies therein mentioned." we do hereby authorize, licenſe, and permit, - - - maſter of the ſhip - - of the burthen of - - - to proceed with the ſaid ſhip and cargo, conſiſting of the particulars ſpecified in the ſchedule annexed, from the port of - - - to the port of - - - there to unload and deliver the ſaid cargo, and to return from thence with his ſaid ſhip to Great-Britain or Ireland. This licence to ſubſiſt and be in force from the day of the date hereof, until her return as aforeſaid.

ſaid. Given under our hands, and the ſeal of the office of admiralty, the - - day of - - -

To all Flag-Officers, Captains, Commanders, and other commiſſioned Officers in his Majeſty's pay; and alſo to all others whom theſe preſents ſhall or may concern.

By command of their Lordſhips.

By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

IN purſuance of an act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, entitled, "An act to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the ſeveral colonies in North America therein mentioned," we do hereby licenſe, authorize, and permit, - - - - - maſter of the ſhip - - - of the burthen of - - being a tranſport employed in his Majeſty's ſervice, to proceed in his ſaid ſhip to ſome port or ports in North America, and to return from thence with his ſaid ſhip to Great-Britain or Ireland: this licence to ſubſiſt and be in force from the day of the date hereof, until the - - day of - - - or for ſo long as ſhe ſhall be employed in his Majeſty's ſervice as aforeſaid. Given under our hands, and the ſeal of the office of admiralty, the - - - day of 1776.

To all Flag-Officers, Captains, Commanders, and other commiſſioned Officers in his Majeſty's pay; and alſo to all others whom theſe Preſents ſhall or may concern.

By command of their Lordſhips.

Copy of the Minute of the Board of Cuſtoms, dated the 26th of January, 1776.

RECEIVED a letter from Mr. Robinſon, of the 24th inſtant, tranſmitting, by order of the lords of the treaſury, copies of the forms of licences to be granted by the board of admiralty to ſhips and veſſels trading to America, under the exceptions in the act of the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, in order that the commiſſioners may guide themſelves accordingly: the ſame is to be ſignified to the bench-officers for their government.

Copy of a Warrant from the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, dated the 22d of February, 1776.

Whitehall, Treaſury-Chambers.

AFTER our hearty commendations: Whereas the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty have repreſented unto us, that

that the commiſſioners for victualling the navy have been directed to purchaſe of Mr. James Benſon fifty thouſand gallons of Weſt-India rum, to be delivered at Corke, for the ſervice of his Majeſty's ſhips or tranſports that may be at that place; and the ſaid lords commiſſioners have deſired, that the ſaid quantity of rum may be delivered, duty free, to the order of the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's victualling for the ſervice above-mentioned: We, upon conſideration of the premiſes, do hereby direct you to give the neceſſary orders to your officers accordingly; and for ſo doing, this ſhall be your warrant.

NORTH.
To our very loving friends the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms. GEO. ONSLOW.
C. TOWNSHEND.

50,000 gallons Weſt-India rum, to be delivered at Corke, duty free, for the uſe of the victualling-ſhips.

Copy of a Warrant from the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, dated the 27th of February, 1776.

Whitehall, Treaſury-Chambers.

AFTER our hearty commendations: Whereas the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty have repreſented unto us, that the commiſſioners for victualling the navy have informed them, that Mr. Robert Grant, who has their orders to procure proviſions for the victualling ſuch tranſports as may be fitted out at Glaſgow to carry troops to North America, has, in order to guard againſt every chance of diſappointment, deſired them to procure leave for him to ſend two hundred puncheons of bonded rum, containing about one hundred and twenty gallons each, from Liverpool to Glaſgow; and the ſaid lords commiſſioners have deſired that leave may be given for the ſaid Robert Grant to ſend from Liverpool to Glaſgow the ſaid quantity of rum, duty free, for the ſervice before-mentioned: We, upon conſideration of the premiſes, do hereby direct you to give the neceſſary directions to your officers accordingly; and for ſo doing, this ſhall be your warrant.

NORTH.
To our very loving friends the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms. C. TOWNSHEND.
C. W. CORNWALL.

Mr. *Robert Grant* to ſend rum, duty free, from Liverpool to Glaſgow.

Copy

Copy of a Warrant from the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, dated the 8th of March, 1776.

Whitehall, Treaſury-Chambers.

AFTER our hearty commendations: Whereas the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty have repreſented unto us, that they have reſpectively ſhipped in a veſſel, the City of London, and other veſſels licenſed by the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, ſundry goods for the uſe of the forces at Boſton, for which, according to the late act of Parliament, they cannot receive the uſual bounties and drawbacks, unleſs we ſhall grant our warrant for that purpoſe: and we having taken the ſame into conſideration, do hereby (upon the ſpecial circumſtances of the caſe) authorize and direct you to allow and pay ſuch bounties and drawbacks upon the ſaid goods, deſtined for the uſe of the forces at Boſton as aforeſaid; and for ſo doing, this ſhall be your warrant.

NORTH.
GEO. ONSLOW.
C. W. CORNWALL.

To our very loving Friends the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

Meſſrs. Smith and Mackenzie to be allowed bounties and drawbacks upon goods deſtined for the uſe of the forces at Boſton.

Copy of Minutes of the Board of Cuſtoms, dated the 12th of March, 1776.

RECEIVED a treaſury warrant, of the 8th inſtant, ſignifying, that Samuel Smith and Charles Mackenzie have repreſented unto their lordſhips, that they have reſpectively ſhip'd in a veſſel, called the City of London, and other veſſels, licenſed by the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, ſundry goods for the uſe of the forces at Boſton, for which, according to the late act of Parliament, they cannot receive the uſual bounties and drawbacks, unleſs the lords of the treaſury ſhall grant their warrant for that purpoſe; and that their lordſhips having taken the ſame into conſideration, do, upon the ſpecial circumſtances of the caſe, authorize and direct the commiſſioners to allow and pay ſuch bounties and drawbacks upon the ſaid goods, deſtined for the uſe of the forces at Boſton as aforeſaid: the ſame is to be ſignified to the bench-officers and ſearchers, who are to yield all due obedience to their lordſhips' orders accordingly.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Robinſon, *about the Licences granted to the within Ships, and that the Specification of the Cargoes of them are too general, dated the 15th of March,* 1776.

GENTLEMEN, *Treaſury-Chambers.*

THE lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury having taken into conſideration a letter from Mr. Jackſon, ſecretary to the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, ſtating, that application had been made to the lords of the admiralty for licences to be granted to ſhips going to North America; and having read the ſpecifications of the cargoes of the ſhips Reſolution, the Daniel, the Brunſwick, and the City of London; and alſo the act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, for prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with ſeveral colonies in America, their lordſhips are of opinion, that the ſpecifications for the ſhips Reſolution, the Daniel, the Brunſwick, and the City of London, are too general, tend to open trade with North America, and are not warranted by the proviſo in the act of Parliament, giving the power to grant ſuch licences, but are contrary thereto, with which I have, by their lordſhips' orders, acquainted Mr. Jackſon, for the information of the lords of the admiralty, and I am directed to acquaint you therewith for your government.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt humble ſervant,

Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms. JOHN ROBINSON.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jackſon *to Mr.* Stanley, *dated the 15th of March,* 1776.

SIR, *Admiralty-Office.*

SEVERAL of the licences, which have been granted by my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty to ſhips to go to North America, having been paſſed, owing to the hurry of buſineſs, before the particulars therein ſpecified could be properly examined into; and their lordſhips apprehending from thence, that ſome of the enumerated articles may not be ſtrictly conformable to the act of Parliament, I am commanded by their lordſhips to deſire the commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms will be pleaſed to order their officers *to ſtop all ſuch licences where it can be done*, and that you will take the trouble to tranſmit the ſame to this office, for their lordſhips' further directions: and on the other ſide you will receive the names of all the merchant-ſhips for which their lordſhips' licence has been granted. I am, &c.

Edward Stanley, Eſq. (Signed) GEO. JACKSON, D. S.

Date

Date of Licence.	*Ships Names.*	*From what Port.*
Feb. 1.	Induſtry - -	Liverpool
3.	Renown - -	London, cleared March 4, 1776.
5.	Endeavour - -	Mogadore
5.	Providence - -	Mogadore
5.	Katty - - -	Glaſgow
14.	Chriſtian - -	Waterford
16.	Le Soye Planter -	London
12.	City of London -	London
20.	Mentor - - -	London
20.	Lukey - - -	Malaga
21.	Jean and Sally - -	Air and Cork
21.	Friendſhip - -	Air and Cork
28.	Friendſhip (2d) -	Air
March 6.	Adventure - -	London
Feb. 28.	Jean - - -	Grenock and Cork
28.	Juno - - -	Grenock
March 6.	Pallas - - -	London
6.	Lord Rochford -	Ditto
6.	Jameſon and Peggy	Ditto
7.	Reſolution - -	Ditto
12.	Friendſhip (3d) -	Air
12.	Jean - - -	Grenock and Cork

Copy of a Minute of the Board of Cuſtoms, dated the 19th of March, 1776.

THE lords of the treaſury having, by Mr. Robinſon's letter of the 15th inſtant, ſignified, that their lordſhips have taken into conſideration a letter from Mr. Jackſon, ſecretary to the lords of the admiralty, ſtating, that application had been made for licences to be granted to ſhips going to North America: and having read the ſpecifications of the cargoes of the ſhips Reſolution, the Daniel, the Brunſwick, and the City of London; and alſo the act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, for prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with ſeveral colonies in America, their lordſhips are of opinion, that the ſpecification for the ſhips Reſolution, the Daniel, the Brunſwick, and the City of London are too general, tend to open trade with North America, and are not warranted by the proviſo in the act of Parliament giving the power to grant ſuch licences, but are contrary thereto. And the lords of the admiralty having, by the ſecretary's letter of the 15th inſtant to this board, deſired

hat the licences granted for the ſhips therein mentioned may e ſtopt where it can be done, and tranſmitted to their lordhips. The board direct, that when the licences for any of he ſaid ſhips are produced the ſame be ſtopt, and returned o the admiralty accordingly. And letters were ſent to the ut-ports by laſt Saturday's poſt, directing returns to be nade of all ſuch ſhips and veſſels for which licences have een granted by the lords of the admiralty, to ſhip proviions for the uſe of his Majeſty's fleets, armies, or garriſons, r for the uſe of the inhabitants of any town or place garriſoned or poſſeſſed by any of his Majeſty's troops, with a articular ſpecification of each ſhip's cargo; and in future o tranſmit to the board the like account previous to the hips and veſſels being cleared out.

Copy of a Warrant from the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, dated the 20th of March, 1776.

Whitehall Treaſury-Chambers.

AFTER our hearty commendations: Whereas the lords ommiſſioners of the admiralty have repreſented unto us, hat they have directed the commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's navy to purchaſe 182,000 gallons of rum, for the ervice of his Majeſty's ſhips in North America; and the aid commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's navy have deired permiſſion to purchaſe ninety-one thouſand gallons of Weſt India rum, part of the aforementioned quantity, to be delivered, duty free, into his Majeſty's victualling ſtores at the ort of London: We, upon conſideration of the premiſes, o hereby direct you to give the neceſſary orders to your fficers accordingly; and for ſo doing, this ſhall be your arrant.

C. TOWNSHEND.
BEAUCHAMP.
C. W. CORNWALL.

To our very loving Friends the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

1,000 gallons of rum, to be delivered, duty free, in the port of London, for the ſervice of his Majeſty's ſhips in North America.

Mr. Stanley *returns the Licence granted to Mr.* Maclean, *maſter of the Ship* Pallas, *bound to* Boſton, *dated the 20th of* March, 1776.

SIR, *Cuſtom-Houſe, London.*

MR. MACLEAN, maſter of the ſhip Pallas, bound for oſton, in North America, having produced to the commiſ-

ſioners a licence under the hands of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, authorizing the ſeveral goods, mentioned on the back thereof, to be ſhipped, and the ſhip to proceed on her voyage; I have the board's directions herewith to return the ſame, agreeably to your letter of the 15th inſtant, and to deſire you will ſignify to me, whether the ſaid licence is to be carried into execution. I am, &c.

George Jackſon, Eſq. (Signed) EDW. STANLEY.

Copy of the Minute of the Board of Cuſtoms, dated 29th of March, 1776.

RECEIVED an order of the Houſe of Lords, dated the 27th inſtant, directing, that the commiſſioners do lay before the ſaid Houſe true copies of all licences granted by the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, for exporting proviſions, or other things, to America, which have been preſented to the cuſtom-houſe ſince the paſſing of the act of the preſent ſeſſion; and alſo true copies of all entries which have been made by virtue of ſuch licences. The ſearchers are immediately to prepare and lay before the board an account of the quantities of the goods which have been ſhip'd by virtue of ſuch licences accordingly; and the bench-officers are to draw out copies of the entries as above, and to lay the ſame before the board without delay.

Copy of Minute of the Board of Cuſtoms, dated the 29th of March, 1776.

THE ſecretary laid before the board a letter from Mr. Jackſon, ſecretary to the lords of the admiralty, of this day's date, deſiring to be furniſhed with an account of the names of the ſhips whoſe licences granted have appeared at the cuſtom-houſe, and which have been permitted to an entry in conſequence thereof. The collector outwards, and his comptroller, are to lay ſuch account before the board accordingly.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jackſon *to Mr.* Stanley, *dated the 29th of* March, 1776.

SIR, *Admiralty-Office.*

THE Houſe of Lords having directed, by a precept dated the 27th inſtant, that the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms do lay before that Houſe true copies of all licences granted by my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty for exporting proviſions, or other things, to North America, which have be

been preſented at the cuſtom-houſe ſince the paſſing of an act, intituled, "An act to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the colonies of New Hampſhire, &c." and alſo true copies of all entries which have been made by virtue of ſuch licences, I am commanded by my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, to deſire you will pleaſe to move the board of cuſtoms for an account of the names of the ſhips whoſe licences, granted as aforementioned, have appeared at their office, and which have been permitted to an entry in conſequence thereof. I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

GEO. JACKSON, D. S.

Edward Stanley, Eſq. Cuſtom-Houſe.

Mr. Stanley *tranſmitting an account of Ships entered for any part of North America; as alſo an account of Goods ſhipped, in purſuance of Licences from the Admiralty, dated the 29th of* March, 1776.

SIR, *Cuſtom-Houſe, London.*

THE proper officers having, by the board's direction, prepared the following accounts, agreeably to the deſire of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, ſignified by your letter of this day's date:

"An account of ſhips which have been entered in the port of London for any part of North America, under licences granted by the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, purſuant to the act of the preſent ſeſſion."

"An account of the quantities of goods ſhip'd, in purſuance of licences granted by the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty for exporting proviſions, and other things, to America."

I have the board's orders herewith to tranſmit the ſaid accounts to you, for the information of their lordſhips.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

George Jackſon, Eſq. (Signed) EDW. STANLEY.

A Liſt of Ships which have been entered for any Part of North America, under Licences granted by the Lords of the Admiralty, purſuant to the Act of the preſent Seſſion.

1776. *Port of London,*

Feb. 9. The Renown, John Kean, *per* Boſton.
19. Le Soye Planter, William Smith, *per* ditto.
22. The Mentor, William Davis, *per* ditto.
26. TheCity of London, John Mc. Fadzen, *per* ditto.

Feb. 28. The Pallas, Henry Mᶜ Lachlan, *per* ditto.
March 7. The Jameſon and Peggy, Ja. Patterſon, *per* ditto.
8. The Reſolution, Edm. Hawker, *per* ditto.
15. The Adventure, Hugh Munro, *per* ditto.
20. The Lord Rochford, Ja. Lambert, *per* ditto.

J. PARCELL, D. Coll.
J. HUME, D. Comp.

Memorandum.—The licences do not remain at the cuſtom-houſe, but are granted to the maſter, for the ſecurity of the ſhip on her voyage.

An Account of the Goods actually ſhipped by the Searchers in the Port of London *on board the Ships* Pallas, Mentor, Le Soye Planter, Jameſon and Peggy, City of London, Adventure, and Renown, *in purſuance of Licences from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.*

Port of London. } *Ship* Pallas, H. Mc. Lachlan, *Maſter*, *bound to* Boſton.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Richard Watlington. 10 Barrels, q. 11cwt. 13lb. figs; 9 barrels, q. 21cwt. 1qr. 27lb. currants; 6 barrels, q. 11cwt. Smyrna raiſons; 1 barrel, q. 2cwt. 10lb. ſweet almonds; 10 boxes, q. 2cwt. 1qr. 7lb. raiſons ſolis; 3 boxes, q. 1cwt. 3qrs. 10lb. French prunes; 3 barrels, q. 5cwt. 3qrs. 16lb. French prunes. March 15.

Ditto. 4 Bales, q. 27cwt. 2qrs. 27lb. ells of drilling. March 19.

Ditto. 2 Trunks, q. 1cwt. haberdaſhery; 31lb. gold lace; 59lb. ſilver lace. March 19.

Ditto. 1 Caſe, q. 105lb. ſewing ſilk; 1cwt. haberdaſhery. March 20.

Ditto. 70 Hogſheads, q. 212cwt. 1qr. 19lb. Britiſh refined ſugar in loaves. March 9.

Ditto. 30 Barrels, q. 43cwt. 3qrs. 13lb. ſtarch; 13 barrels, q. 19cwt. 2qrs. hair powder. March 18.

Ditto. 15 Caſes, q. 20,974 yds. Iriſh linen; 12,034 yds. Britiſh checqued linen; 105 ps. Iriſh linen; 30cwt. 1qr. ells narrow German linen; 722 yds. ſquare printed linen; 10 cheſts, q. 180 gallons ſallid oil; 3 cheſts, q. 36 gallons French olives; 2 cheſts, q. 216lb. capers; 1 cheſt, q. 4½ barrels anchovies. March 9.

Ditto

Ditto. 29 Puncheons, q. 3560lb. wrought leather in ſhoes, 1332 ſhifts, 6500 ſhirts and apparel. March 12.

Ditto. 1 Trunk, q. 24 ps. Britiſh linen. March 12.

Ditto. 11 Puncheons, q. 46cwt. 2qrs. 19lb. tanned leather, in ſoles and heels. March 12.

Ditto. 3 Caſes, 1 truſs, and 8 trunks, of ſtationary. March 13.

Ditto. 260 Hams, 40 baſkets cheeſe, 51 boxes ditto, 40 boxes bacon. March 13.

Ditto. 4 Bales, q. 50 ps. ſtuffs; 4 boxes, q. pickles. March 13.

Ditto. 1 Bale, q. 20 ps. ſerges. March 19.

Ditto. 6 Caſks, q. 11cwt. 2qrs. apothecaries; 148lb. ſago, 13lb. ipecacuanha, 65lb. bark, 74lb. manna, 2lb. opium, 60lb. ſenna. March 20.

Ditto. 1 Box, 1 caſk, and 1 caſe, q. 340lb. bark; 2cwt. pearl barley. March 20.

Ditto. 21 Caſks, q. 122cwt. wrought iron; 32 caſes, q. 310 dozen woollen hoſe, 20 dozen felt hats, 33 dozen caſtor hats, 26cwt. haberdaſhery; 33 bales, q. 15,968 yards Britiſh linen, 20 ſingle bays, 2900 yards flannel, 25 double bays, 28 ſingle bays; Bath coating, value 200*l.* 2 drumvalts, q. 80 dozen felt hats; 37 trunks, q. 84lb. wrought ſilk hoſe; 407lb. ſilk in pieces, thread and cotton hoſe, and worſted breeches pieces. March 8.

Ditto. 3 Bales, q. 31 Spaniſh cloths. March 13.

Ditto. 2 Bales, q. 19 white cloths. March 13.

Searchers-Office, March 29, 1776.

G. By A. Jones.

N. B. There is a petition before the commiſſioners to permit this ſhip to alter her voyage.

Port of London. } *Ship* Mentor, W. Davis, *Maſter*, *bound to* Boſton.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Anthony Merry. Relanded all but cheeſe. { 6 Caſks, q. 25cwt. pewter; 2 trunks, q. 99 pieces Iriſh linen; 5 bales, q. 2609 yards Britiſh cheque; 1 bale, q. 42 ps. Manchester cottons; 20 cheſts, q. 23cwt. 24lb. crown glaſs; 6 caſes, q. ſtationary, value 250*l.* and 42 baſkets of cheeſe. March 14, 1776.

46 Boxes

Relanded. { 46 Boxes tin plates, value 115*l.* 60 caſks, q. 160cwt. nails; 6 caſks, q. 25cwt. pewter; 7 bales, q. 174 pieces ſtuffs, and 115lb. 4oz. ſilk and worſted mixt; 1 caſe, q. 16 pieces Mancheſter cotton; 2 trunks, q. 116 pieces Iriſh linen; 4 bales, q. 2612 yards of Britiſh check; 1 bale, q. 37 pieces Mancheſter cottons; 20 cheſts, q. 23cwt. 24lb. of crown glaſs; 29 tierces and caſks, q. 3038 groſs of corks. March 13.

10 Caſks, q. 324 gallons Portugal wine; 6 jarrs, q. 144 gallons ſallad oil; 25 ſingle barrels of anchovies. March 14.

Relanded. { 2 Bales, q. 30 tanned hides, and 5 dozen tanned calf ſkins. March 14.
24 bales, q. 200 ſhort cloths.

Searchers-Office, March 29, 1776.
G. By A. Jones.

Port of London. } *Ship* Le Soye Planter, W. Smith, *Maſter*, *bound to* Boſton.

CARGO. [*Not cleared.*]

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Anthony Merry. Relanded. { 50 Caſks, q. 130cwt. of nails [March 4 1776,] by licence, dated Feb. 16, 1776.

50 chaldron of coals, [March 2, 1776,] by licence, dated Feb. 16, 1776.

Relanded. { 46 Boxes of tin plates, value 115*l.* [March 13, 1776] by licence, dated Feb. 16, 1776.

2016lb. Cut tobacco
3584lb. Ditto

5600lb.

290 Gallons Portugal wine; 6 jars, q. 14 gallons ſallad oil

25 Single barrels of anchovies, [March 14 1776,] by licence, Feb. 16, 1776.

6 Caſks

Relanded all but cheeſe.

6 Caſks, q. 25cwt. of pewter; 2 trunks, q. 99 pieces, Iriſh linen; 4 bales, q. 2609 yards Britiſh checque linen, at 7*d.* not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* per yard. By licence, dated Feb. 16, 1776.

1 Bale, q. 42 pieces, Mancheſter velvets; 20 cheſts, q. 23cwt. 24lb. crown glaſs; 6 caſes ſtationary, value 250*l.* 42 baſkets, q. 50cwt. Britiſh cheeſe. By licence, dated Feb. 16, 1776.

Searchers-Office, Cuſtom-Houſe, March 29, 1776.
G. By A. Jones.

Port of London. } *Ship* Jameſon and Peggy, J. Patterſon, *Maſter*, *bound to* Boſton.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

James Anderſon. 47 hogſheads, q. 359cwt. 3qrs. 19lb. of Britiſh refined ſugar in loaves; 3 hogſheads, q. 25cwt. 1qr. 16lb. of Britiſh refined ſugar in lumps; 1 hogſhead, q. 9cwt. 3qr. 18lb. ſtarch; 1 caſk, q. 150lb. blue; 20 boxes, q. 20cwt. ſoap; 4 boxes, q. 2cwt. 15lb. of candy; 5 caſks, q. 6qrs. barley. March 18, 1776.

Gibſon and Co. 1 Caſe, q. 864 packs of playing-cards. March 18, 1776.

James Anderſon. 5 Pipes, q. 713 gallons, port wine. March 13, 1776.

10 Puncheons, q. 1152 gallons, rum. Jan. 12, 1776.

38 Pipes, q. 3288 gallons of port wine; 52 hogſheads, q. 6999 gallons port wine; 4 pipes, q. 7595 gallons Liſbon and port wine; 2 butts, q. 256 gallons of Spaniſh wine; 8 hogſheads, q. 766 gallons Spaniſh wine; 18 half cheſts, q. 270 gallons of French wine. March 14, 1776.

152cwt. 2qrs. green glaſs. March 14, 1776.

Searchers-Office, March 29, 1776.
G. By A. Jones.

Port

Port of London. } *Ship* City of London, J. Mc. Fadzen, *Maſter*, *bound to* Boſton.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Feb. 29. Charles Mc. Kenſie, *per* Hughes and Co. 52 cwt. cortex Peru; 2qrs. ſago; 26lb. ſenna; 4cwt. 14lb. currants

29. Charles Mc. Kenſie and Co. 20 boxes, q. 3050lb. ſoap

29. Lewis Mc. Kullock, *per* Charles Mc. Kenſie, 12 barrels white herrings, 20 barrels red herrings

March 2. Charles Mc. Kenſie *per* Alexander Moore, 700 gallons beer, 2880 pieces glaſs, q. 50cwt.

2. Charles Mc. Kenſie, *per* Parker and ſon, 2880 ps. glaſs, q. 50cwt.

March 4. Charles Mc. Kenſie, *per* Abel Mc. Cauley, 27dy. cambricks

4. Charles Mc. Kenſie, *per* William Hall, 1800 ps. q. 8cwt. white flint glaſs

8. John Edington and Co. *per* Charles Mc. Kenſie, 21 chaldron of coals

6. Charles Mc. Kenſie, *per* Abel Moore, 5 tuns beer

6. Charles Mc. Kenſie, *per* Thomas Woodmaſon, 864 packs of playing-cards

March 9. Charles Mc. Kenſie, *per* Webb and ſon, 28 barrels beer; 84cwt. 2qrs. 8lb. glaſs

8. Charles Mc. Kenſie, *per* Abel Mc. Cauley, 1425lb. bohea, 460lb. ſinglo tea

11. Charles Mc. Kenſie, *per* Abel Mc. Cauley, 7765 yards Britiſh linen; 2cwt. haberdaſhery; 180cwt. ſtuffs

12. Charles Mc. Kenſie, *per* Abel Mc. Cauley, 2 hogſheads gingerbread, 5506 gallons Britiſh brandy.

11. Charles Mc. Kenſie, *per* Benjamin Kenton, 33 gallons French wine

12. Charles Mc. Kenſie, *per* Abel Mc. Cauley, 248 gallons port wine, 6lb. quickſilver, 18lb. balſ. capivi, 24lb. cort. Peru, 6lb. cantharides, 12lb. ſenna, 18lb. manna, 6lb. ippecacuanha, 3lb. ſaffron, 6lb. aloes, 6lb. rhubarb, 54 yards open tapes, 6 dozen ſtraw hats, 12,500 lemons, 6lb. nutmegs, 6lb. cinnamon, 4lb. mace, 4lb. cloves, 56lb. pimento

4. Charles Mc. Kenſie, *per* Abel Mc. Kenſie, 3945lb. cut

cut tobacco, 174 gallons Rheniſh wine, 39½ gallons ſallad oil, 653lb. gallons port wine, 110 gallons French wine, 10cwt. prunes, 20cwt. currants, 20cwt. Smyrna raiſins, 7cwt. 3qrs. 12lb. figs, 5cwt. 2qrs. 15lb. raiſins ſolis, 6cwt. 2qrs. 28lb. ells narrow German linen, 20 Sileſia lawns, 3 coſſaes, 44½ long cloths, 168½ callicoes, 869 yards ſquare printed linen, 1665 yards ſquare printed callicoes, 6lb. quickſilver, 18lb. balſ. capivi, 24lb. cort. Peru, 6lb. cantharides, 12lb. ſenna, 18lb. manna, 6lb. ipecacuanha, 3lb. ſaffron, 6lb. al. cicotrince, and 6lb. rhubarb; 9cwt. 3qrs. 8lb. drillings, 4cwt. 3qrs. Ruſſia linen, 20 caſks Iriſh ſalted butter, 50 caſks of beef and pork, 156 yards Holland whited lawns, 19 barrels of anchovies

March 13. Charles Mc. Kenſie, *per* Abel Mc. Caulay, 3642 yards Iriſh linen, 4870 yards Britiſh linen, 515 yards ſquare printed Britiſh linen, 3cwt. apothecaries, 1688lb. tallow candles, 56lb. 10oz. ſewing-ſilk and hoſe, 3000 ells ſail-cloth

Searchers-Office, March 29, 1776.

G. By A. Jones.

Port of London. } *Ship* Adventure, Ste. Munro, *Maſter, bound to* Boſton.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

James Chriſtie. 23 Bales, q. 220cwt. 3qrs. 25lb. ells narrow German linen, 18cwt. 1qr. 20lb. ells of Ruſſia drilling, 1qr. Heſſian canvas, 4cwt. 2qrs. ells of barraſs, 4 caſes, q. 158 1/10 ps. callico, 43⅓ pieces long cloths, 324 yards Sileſia diaper, 1558 yards ſquare printed, 20 cotton romals, 60 ſilk ditto, 12 caſks, q. 100cwt. nutmegs, 10lb. cloves, 10lb. cinnamon, 10lb. mace, 2cwt. ſweet almonds, 4cwt. raiſins Smyrna, 2cwt. French prunes, 2cwt. currants, 2cwt. 3qrs. 25lb. cocoa. March 21, 1776.

Gibſon and Co. A caſe, q. 1800 packs of playing-cards. March 18.

James Chriſtie. A caſe, q. 20 pieces, q. 473 yards ſquare printed Britiſh cotton. March 21.

24 Caſks, q. 621 gallons and a half port wine; 2 caſes, q. 600lb. Jeſuits bark. March 20.

167½ Green glaſs. March 22.

14 Cheſts, q. 4106lb. bohea tea, 10 cheſts, q. 662lb. hyſon tea, 2 cheſts, q. 169lb. of congou tea, 4 cheſts, q. 261lb. ſinglo tea. March 21.

15 Caſks, q. 6000lb. pepper. March 21.

John Watſon. 11cwt. 1qr. Green glaſs. March 20.

James Chriſtie. 5 Bales, q. 76cwt. 2qrs. 9lb. ells narrow German; 3qrs. 18lb. ells Heſſian canvas, 2qrs. 15lb. ells ſpruce canvas. March 20.

Searchers Office, March 29, 1776.
G. By A. Jones.

Port of London. } *Ship* Renown, John Kean, *Maſter, bound to* Boſton.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Samuel Smith. 50 Puncheons, q. molaſſes, 248 baſkets, q. 15 tons cheeſe, 114 baſkets, q. 5 tons cheeſe, directed 81 packages for the army. March 4, 1776.

Robert Pizing. Half a hogſhead ſtrong beer. Feb. 17.

Samuel Smith. 60 Barrels, q. 273cwt. rice. Feb. 13.

4 Caſks, q. apothecaries and drugs. Feb. 27.

95 Caſks, q. 12,714lb. wrought leather in ſhoes. Feb. 26.

2 Butts, q. 31cwt. 17lb. Smyrna raiſins; 1 caſk, and 1 runlett, q. 373lb. eſſence of ſpruce. Feb. 26.

1 Box, q. 6lb. 14oz. ſilver lace. Feb. 27.

Searchers-Office, March 29, 1776.
G. By A. Jones.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jackſon *to Mr.* Stanley, *dated the* 30*th of* March, 1776.

SIR, *Admiralty-Office.*

I HAVE laid before my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty the account which the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms have favoured them with, in your letter of laſt night, containing the names of ſeven ſhips which have been entered

for North America, under licences from their lordſhips, with the quantities of goods ſhipped in purſuance thereof; and I am commanded by their lordſhips to deſire you will be at the further trouble to inform them, as ſoon as convenient, whether the ſhip City of London, one of the aforementioned ſhips, has had her clearance from your office, and is ſailed from this river, and if not, where ſhe now lies.

I have it alſo in command from their lordſhips to acquaint you, that no regard is to be paid to the licences which have been granted for the Le Soye Planter, and Mentor, the merchants having applied for new ones, and no reſolution is taken thereon.

The licence which has been granted for the Pallas has been withdrawn by Mr. Watlington, to whom it was granted; and it is under conſideration, whether the licence which was granted for the Jameſon and Peggy, but has been returned, ſhall be delivered back to the perſon to whom it was granted.

Their lordſhips have no obſervation to make concerning the entry of the cargo on board the ſhip Renown; but with reſpect to the Adventure (which is the only one of the ſeven ſhips) mentioned in the account tranſmitted as aforementioned, on which I have not before explained myſelf, they are pleaſed to direct me to expreſs ſurprize that her cargo ſhould have been permitted to an entry between the 18th and 21ſt inſt. their requeſt to ſtop the licence they had granted for that ſhip and others, having been made on the 15th inſt. I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

Edw. Stanley, Eſq. Cuſtom-houſe. GEO. JACKSON, D. S.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jackſon *to Mr.* Stanley, *dated the 30th of* March, 1776.

SIR, *Admiralty-Office.*

I AM commanded by my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, that no regard is to be paid to the licences, which you will ſee by the letter I had the pleaſure of writing you on the 15th inſtant, were granted by their lordſhips for the ſhips Lord Rochford and Reſolution, the merchant to whom they were granted having applied to their lordſhips for new licences. I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

GEO. JACKSON, D. S.

Edward Stanley, Eſq. Cuſtom-houſe.

Mr. Stanley *acquaints Mr.* Jackſon *what Ships have cleared out, and ſailed for* America *with Goods, in purſuance of Licences, dated* April 2, 1776.

SIR, *Cuſtom-houſe, London.*

I HAVE laid before the board your letter of the 30th ult. acknowledging the receipt of my letter of the 29th, tranſmitting an account of veſſels which have entered out, and of goods ſhipped for North America, in purſuance of licences from the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty: and I have the commiſſioners' directions to acquaint you, that the ſhip City of London, (one of the ſhips mentioned in your letter) cleared out from this office the 13th of March, and ſailed on her voyage from Graveſend the 18th of the ſame month; and, that the ſhip Adventure entered her cargo on the 15th of March (previous to their lordſhips' commands for ſtopping all licences, being known here) but the ſaid ſhip is not cleared out, which I am to deſire you will be pleaſed to communicate to the lords of the admiralty for their lordſhips' information. I am, &c.

George Jackſon, Eſq. (Signed) EDW. STANLEY.

Copy of a Minute of the Board of Commiſſioners, dated the 2d of April, 1776.

THE ſecretary laid before the board a letter from Mr. Jackſon, ſecretary to the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty of the 30th ult. in conſequence of the ſecretary's letter of the preceding day, tranſmitting a liſt of the ſhips which have been entered for North-America under licences granted by their lordſhips, with the quantities of goods ſhipped in purſuance thereof. And the lords of the admiralty having, by their ſecretary's letter of the 15th ult. to this board, deſired, that the licences granted for the ſhips therein mentioned may be ſtopped, where it can be done, and tranſmitted to their lordſhips: the collector outwards is not to permit any entries to be made by virtue of ſuch licences, but to ſtop the ſame, purſuant to the minutes of the 19th ult. and to acquaint the board therewith; and the ſearchers are not to ſuffer any of the ſhips under this circumſtance to be cleared until further order.

Copy of a Warrant from the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, dated the 3d of April, 1776.

Whitehall, Treaſury-Chambers.

AFTER our hearty commendations: Whereas Anthony Merry hath requeſted permiſſion to put on board the armed ſhip

ſhip the Reſolution, Capt. Edmund Hawker, thirty caſks, containing 1350 gallons of Britiſh brandy, being ſtores neceſſary for the uſe of the ſaid ſhip; and we having taken the ſame into conſideration, do hereby authorize and direct you to permit the ſaid Anthony Merry to put on board the ſaid ſhip, the Reſolution, the ſaid quantity of 1350 gallons of Britiſh brandy, as ſtores neceſſary for the uſe of the ſaid ſhip; and for ſo doing, this ſhall be your warrant.

NORTH.
C. TOWNSHEND.
BEAUCHAMP.

To our very loving Friends the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

Anthony Merry, permiſſion to ſhip 1350 gallons of Britiſh brandy on board the Reſolution, for the uſe of the ſhip's company.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Grey Cooper, *Bart. dated the 11th of* April, 1776.

GENTLEMEN, *Treaſury-Chambers.*

MY lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury having employed Mr. Anthony Merry to ſhip on board the veſſels undermentioned a certain quantity of live ſtock (to be aſcertained by the invoices and bills of lading of ſuch ſhips) for the uſe of his Majeſty's forces in North America; and he having obtained the proper licences from the lords of the admiralty, in purſuance of the late act of Parliament for exporting the ſaid live ſtock to North America; and alſo for exporting ſundry other articles of proviſions on his own account: and the ſaid Mr. Merry having repreſented to my lords that he purpoſes to take the ſaid live ſtock on board the ſaid veſſels at the port of Milford, in Wales, I am commanded by their lordſhips to direct you to order your officers at the ſaid port of Milford, to ſuffer the ſaid Mr. Anthony Merry to load on board the ſaid ſhips ſuch live ſtock, with their provender, ſufficient for the voyage, without any entry or clearance, in the ſame manner as has been practiſed with tranſports in the ſervice of government.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
GREY COOPER.

The Le Soye Planter,	Captain William Smith.
The Mentor,	Captain Joſeph Davis.
The Lord Rochford,	Captain James Lambert.
The Princeſs Royal,	Captain Henry Smedley.
The Reſolution,	Captain Edmund Hawker.

Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms.

Copy

Copy of the Minute of the Board of Cuſtoms, dated the 12th of April, 1776.

THE ſecretary laid before the board a letter, which he received yeſterday, after their riſing, from Sir Grey Cooper, one of the ſecretaries to the lords of the treaſury, ſignifying, that their lordſhips have employed Mr. Anthony Merry to ſhip on board the veſſels undermentioned a certain quantity of live ſtock (to be aſcertained by the invoices and bills of lading of ſuch ſhips) for the uſe of his Majeſty's forces in North America; and he having obtained the proper licences from the lords of the admiralty, in purſuance of the late act of Parliament for exporting the ſaid live ſtock to North America, and alſo for exporting ſundry other articles of proviſions on his own account. And the ſaid Mr. Merry having repreſented to the lords of the treaſury, that he propoſes to take the ſaid live ſtock on board the ſaid veſſels at the port of Milford, in Wales, Sir Grey Cooper is commanded by their lordſhips, to direct the commiſſioners to order their officers at the ſaid port of Milford, to ſuffer the ſaid Mr. Anthony Merry to load on board the ſaid ſhips ſuch live ſtock, with their provender ſufficient for the voyage, without any entry or clearance, in the ſame manner as has been practiſed with tranſports in the ſervice of government.

The Le Soye Planter,	Captain William Smith.
The Mentor,	Captain Joſeph Davis.
The Lord Rochford,	Captain James Lambert.
The Princeſs Royal,	Captain Henry Smedley.
The Reſolution,	Captain Edmund Hawker.

And the ſecretary acquainted the board, that he ſent a letter to the collector and comptroller of Milford, by laſt night's poſt, with directions to take care that their lordſhips' commands be duly and ſtrictly obeyed.

Copy of a Letter from the Collector and Comptroller of Milford *to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, dated the 2d of* May, 1776, *with five Licences.*

May it pleaſe your Honors,

IN purſuance of your honors' order, ſignified in Mr. Stanley's letter of the 16th of March laſt, herewith we tranſmit the copies of five licences granted by the lords of the admiralty to ſhip proviſions for Boſton in North America; and acquaint your honors, that the veſſels are now in port, to receive the live ſtock and provender, and that the other articles

articles mentioned in the licences have been ſhip'd at London. We are, your honors moſt obedient

And faithful ſervants

Cuſtom-houſe, Milford, May 2, 1776. J. ADAMS. J. TUCKER.

By the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

IN purſuance of an act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, intituled, "An act to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the ſeveral colonies therein mentioned," we do hereby authorize, licenſe, and permit William Davis, maſter of the ſhip Mentor, of the burthen of 250 tons, to proceed with the ſaid ſhip and cargo, conſiſting of the particulars ſpecified in the ſchedule annexed, from the port of London to the port of Boſton, or any other town or place in North America, garriſoned or poſſeſſed by any of his Majeſty's troops, and not elſewhere; and there to unload and deliver the ſaid cargo, and to return from thence with his ſaid ſhip to Great-Britain or Ireland. This licence to ſubſiſt and be in force from the day of the date hereof, until her return as aforeſaid.

Given under our hands, and the ſeals of the office of admiralty, the 3d day of April, 1776.

To all Flag-Officers, Captains, Commanders, and other commiſſioned Officers of his Majeſty's Ships and veſſels.

SANDWICH. LISBURNE. H. PALLISER.

By command of their lordſhips,
Geo. Jackſon, D. S.

Cargo of the Ship Mentor, *freighted by Mr.* Anthony Merry.

80 Chaldron coals, 200 head of oxen, 300 ſheep, 100 hogs, 50 doz. fowls, 5 tons Spaniſh and Portugal wines aſſorted, 5 tons French wines. Ale and beer, in caſks and bottles, amount 500*l.* Grocery, ſuch as raiſins, almonds, currants, loaf-ſugar, tea, dates, prunes, figs, pearl-barley, ſago and ſago-powder, ſalop, pepper, and all other kinds of ſpices and vermacelli, amount 2000*l.* Muſtard, vinegar, pickles, and ſundry other eatable articles, from the oil-man, value 200*l.* 2 Tons and a half cheeſe, aſſorted; 50 barrels Iriſh tongues. Drugs—Bark, rhubarb, camphire, and other drugs, to the amount of 400*l.* 5 Tons tobacco; portable ſoup, to the value of 200*l.* 1000 gallons ſallad oil, 25 barrels anchovies, 20,000 oranges and lemons.

mons. Sundry hams, tongues, cheeks, ſmoaked beef, and other dried proviſions, to the value of 400*l.* As many roots and greens, and other herbage, as the ſhip can ſtow.

Approved by the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty.

GEO. JACKSON, D. S.

The like licences granted for ſhipping the ſame cargo on board the under-mentioned ſhips:

Le Soye Planter,	William Smith,	276 tons.
Lord Rochford,	James Lambert,	300
Princeſs Royal	Henry Smedley,	174

Cargo of the Ship Reſolution, Edmund Hawker, *Maſter, burthen* 350 *Tons, freighted by Mr.* Anthony Merry, *in purſuance of the like Licence.*

50 Head oxen, 50 ſheep, 50 hogs, 50 dozen fowls, 10 tons Spaniſh, Portugal, Teneriffe, and Madeira wines, 5 tons French wines. Ale and beer, in caſks and bottles, to the amount of 500*l.* Grocery, ſuch as raiſins, almonds, currants, loaf-ſugar, tea, dates, prunes, figs, pearl-barley, ſago and ſago-powder, ſalop, pepper, and all kinds of ſpices and vermacelli, amounting to 2000*l.* Muſtard, vinegar, pickles, and ſundry other eatable articles, from the oil-man, to the value of 300*l.* 2 Tons and a half cheeſe, aſſorted; 50 barrels Iriſh tongues. Drugs—Bark, rhubarb, camphire, and other drugs, to the amount of 800*l.* 5 Tons tobacco: portable ſoup, to the value of 300*l.* 1000 gallons ſallad oil, 200 barrels anchovies, 20,000 oranges and lemons. Sundry hams, tongues, cheeks, ſmoaked beef, and other dried proviſions, to the value of 500*l.* As many roots, greens, and other herbage, as the ſhip can ſtow.

Approved by my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty.

GEO. JACKSON, D. S.

An Account of Entries made in the Renown, John Kean, *for* Boſton, *by virtue of a Licence from the Lords of the Admiralty, granted to* Samuel Smith, *Feb.* 3, 1776.

February 9, 1776. Samuel Smith, treaſurer to the ſociety for the relief of his Majeſty's forces at Boſton, 273lb. of rice.

February 10. *Idem.* 1 Box and 3 caſes ſtationary, 1 paper parcel, and 1 box ſnuff, 2 vallines, 1 box bedding, 1 box with bedſtead, 1 bag, q. tables, 2 bags, q. pins and mallet; 4 boxes, 1 caſk, 1 baſket, and 3 barrels, q. cheeſe;

1 caſk

1 caſk hams, 1 butt porter, 4 firkins, 1 ſmall box and 1 firkin butter, 2 boxes cheeſe, 1 box portable ſoup, 1 hogſhead porter, 1 box inſtruments, 10 hoſpital tents in vallines, 10 bundles poles, 10 bags pins and mallets, 6 ſurgeon's tents in bags, 6 bundles poles and pins, 8 caſks caps, 1 box and 2 barrels beef, 2 firkins butter, 2 keggs eggs, 3 barrels potatoes, 1 box cheeſe, 1 caſk ſuet, 2 barrels beef, 3 firkins butter, 2 caſks peaſe, 2 caſks flour, 1 caſk rice, 1 caſk of apples, 1 caſk oatmeal, 1 box 2 cheeſes, 2 boxes cheeſes, 2 barrels porter, 2 half hundred firkins butter, 6 hams, 1 barrel of tongues, 2 firkins butter, 1 barrel beer, 1 caſk tongues, 1 caſk beef, 1 caſk hams and tongues, 1 box cloaths, 1 fir caſk, 1 gun, 1 parcel, 1 caſk, 1 hogſhead porter, 1 cheſt, q. 28 ſtand of arms, 1 box cartridges and flints, 1 halbert, 1 drum, 1 cheſt medicines, 1 caſk ſpirits, 1 package, 1 box 2 cheeſes, 1 box raiſins, tea, ſugar, hams and tongues, 1 box ſhoes, cheeſe, and butter, 1 box, 1 caſk porter, 1 caſk hams, 2 hampers porter, 12 pair blankets, 1 box and caſk porter, 1 caſk hams and cheeſe, 1 caſk linen, 100 gallons ſpirits, 2 barrels porter, 1 cheeſe, 12 pieces Iriſh linen, 20 pair ſhoes, 6 dozen hoſe, 3 ſmall parcels, 1 box cloaths, half a firkin butter, 2 hams, 1 box drops, 1 barrel hams and tongues, 3 pans beef, 1 pan butter, 1 box oranges, 1 box lemons, 1 firkin red herrings, 1 roll brawn, 1 pan beef, 1 roll brawn, 3 caſks porter, 1 caſk peaſe and grits, 2 caſks cheeſe, 1 caſk hams, 1 barrel beef, 1 pocket telleſcope, 1 caſk butter, 2 ſmall boxes and 1 caſk butter, 2 hams, 6 tongues, 2 boxes lace, 1 tierce hams and tongues, 2 hampers porter, 10 barrels beef, peaſe, and cheeſe, 4 barrels butter, 1 box ſadlery, 1 box, 1 box ſhoes, 4 boxes optical glaſſes 1 box cheeſe, 3 caſks beef and pork, 2 kegs tripe, 5 firkins butter, 1 firkin lard, 2 boxes of candles, 1 caſk cheeſe, 3 caſks flower, 2 caſks peaſe, 1 caſk of biſcuit, 2 ſacks of corn, 3 ſacks of potatoes, 5 puncheons of ſhoes; 1 barrel, 10 ſmall packages, 13 caſks, 1 pot, 4 boxes, 3 tubs, 1 ton, 1 keg, 1 hogſhead, of ſundry neceſſaries; 1 tierce of beef, 2 caſks of pork, 6 barrels of flour, 2 barrels of peaſe, 1 barrel of potatoes, 1 barrel of cheeſe, 1 caſk of bottled porter, 1 caſk of tongues, 1 caſk of garden-ſeeds, 2 firkins of butter, 3 boxes candles, 3 flitches of bacon, 1 caſk of ſeeds, 1 ſet of maps, 6 tons of candles in 84 boxes, 32 firkins of butter, 10 baſkets of cheeſe, 7 puncheons of hams, tongues,

hogs' heads, and beef, 6 boxes of lemons, 6 boxes of oranges, 1 box chesnuts, 1 box of almonds, 12 firkins of red herrings, 12 jars of raisins, 1 box plumbs, 1 parcel 3 dozen of salmon, 1 cask of pine-apple cheese, 12 barrels of apples, 1 barrel of hams and tongues, 3 pans beef, 1 pan of butter, 1 box of oranges, 1 box of lemons, 1 firkin of red herrings, 1 roll of brawn, 1 pan of beef, 1 roll of collared brawn, 30 boxes and parcels, 30 barrels of shoes, 1 cask, 1 cask porter, 1 cask potatoes, 1 cask biscuit, 1 cask, 1 firkin of butter, 4 casks of cheese, 1 case of tongues, 1 cask of eggs, 1 cask of pickles, 1 cask of hams, 4 casks of beef, 1 cask of tripe, 2 boxes of candles, half a box of raisins, 1 cask of pease, 2 boxes of garden-seeds, 1 chest of oranges, half a firkin of butter, 1 cask of pork, 2 barrels of beef, 2 firkins of butter, 2 kegs of eggs, 3 tierces of potatoes, 1 box of cheese, 1 cask of suet, 2 casks of pease, 1 cask of tripe, 2 boxes of candles, 20 tons of cheese, 50 puncheons of molasses, 1800cwt. suet, 60cwt. of dried flour, 2 kegs eggs, 3 barrels of potatoes, 1 box of cheese, 1 cask of suet, 18 bales of baize, 4000 waistcoats, 16 bales, q. 8000 mens' hose, 2400 hose in 15 casks, 8000 mens' caps, 8000 mitts and gloves in 16 casks, 4 casks, q. 2400 women and children's hose, 1 cask, q. 4000 essence spruce.

February 23. Samuel Smith, 12,714lb. leather shoes. Watts and Potter, for Samuel Smith, 22,561lb. cut tobacco.

February 26. Samuel Smith, 31cwt. 17lb. Smyrna raisins, and 1108 essence spruce, 6lb. 14oz. silver lace.

WM. BATES, Dep. Coll.
J. HUME, Dep. Compt.

An Account of Goods shipped for America, *by virtue of Licences granted by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, agreeable to the Commissioners' Minute, dated May* 7, 1776.

Port of London. } *Ship* City of London, John Mc. Fadzen, *Master, bound to* Boston; *cleared* March 13, 1776.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Charles Mc. Kenzie. 3642 yards Irish linen, 4870 yards British linen, 515 yards square printed British linen, 3cwt. apothecaries, 1688lb. tallow candles, 56lb. 10oz. sewing-silk and silk hose, 3000 ells sail-cloth. March 13, 1776.

Idem

Idem. 84cwt. 2qrs. 8lb. Glaſs, q. ſtrong beer. March 9.
Idem. 864 Packs playing-cards. March 6.
Idem. 5 Tons ſtrong beer. March 6.
John Edington and Son. 21 Chaldron coals. March 8.
Charles Mc. Kenzie. 8cwt. White flint glaſs. March 4.
Idem. 27 Demy cambricks. March 4.
Idem. 2880 Pieces, q. 50cwt. green glaſs. March 2.
Idem. 2880 Pieces, q. 50cwt. green glaſs, and 700 gallons beer. March 2.
Idem. 2 Hogſheads gingerbread, 5506 gallons Britiſh brandy. March 2.
Lewis Mc. Cullock. 12 Barrels white herrings, 20 barrels red herrings. Feb. 29.
Alex. and Cha. Mc. Kenzie. 3050lb. ſoap. Feb. 29.
Charles Mc. Kenzie. 1885lb. tea. March 8.
Idem. 10lb. Silver lace, 7765 yards Britiſh linen, 2cwt. haberdaſhery, 180lb. ſtuffs. March 11.
Idem. 33 Gallons French wine. March 11.
Idem. 2qrs. Sago, 26lb. ſenna, 4cwt. 14lb. currants. February 29.
Idem. 248 Gallons port wine, 6lb. quickſilver, 18lb. balſam capivi, 24lb. cortex Peru, 6lb. cantharides, 12lb. ſenna, 18lb. manna, 6lb. ipecacuanha, 3lb. ſaffron, 6lb. alloes, 6lb. rhubarb, 54 dozen open tapes, 6 dozen ſtraw hats, 12,500 lemons, 6lb. nutmegs, 6lb. cinnamon, 4lb. mace, 4lb. cloves, 56lb. pimento. March 12.
Idem. 3945cwt. Tobacco cut, 174 gallons Rheniſh wine, 39 gallons and a half ſallad oil, 19 barrels anchovies, 653 gallons port wine, 110 gallons French wine, 10cwt. prunes, 20cwt. currants, 20cwt. Smyrna raiſins, 7cwt. 3qrs. 12lb. figs, 5cwt. 2qrs. 15lb. raiſins ſolis, 6cwt. 2qrs. 28lb. ells narrow German linen, 20 Sileſia lawns, q. 156 yards Hollands whited, 3 coſſaes, 44 pieces and a half long cloths, 168 pieces four-tenths callicoes, q. 869 yards ſquare printed linen, and 1665 yards ſquare printed callico, 6lb. quickſilver, 18lb. balſam capivi, 24lb. cortex Peru, 6lb. cantharides, 12lb. ſenna, 20lb. manna, 6lb. ipecacuanha, 3lb. ſaffron, 6lb. rhubarb, 6lb. aloes cicotrina, 9cwt. 3qrs. 8lb. ells drilling; 4cwt. 3qrs. ells. Ruſſia linen, 20cwt. Iriſh ſalted butter, 50 caſks beef and pork. March 4.
Idem. 90cwt. 3qrs. 21lb. Britiſh refined ſugar, 11,175 yards Iriſh linen, 9531 yards Britiſh linen, 49lb. 8oz. ſewing-ſilk, 70lb. ſilk in pieces, 44cwt. 2qrs. 14lb.

ground ſugar, 410 yards Britiſh checqued linen, 35 tons ſtrong beer, 10 tons wrought iron, 10 tons cheeſe, 20cwt. haberdaſhery, 12 dozen ſhod ſhovels, 100 dozen felt, and 20 dozen caſtor hats, 1800lb. wrought leather, 5000 pieces earthen ware, 20cwt. pewter, 20cwt. braſs, 30 dozen plain leather gloves, 200 ſmall groſs tobacco-pipes, 7cwt. ſtuffs, 25lb. gold lace, 42 dozen womens' ſtuff ſhoes, q. 180lb. wrought leather, 50 dozen mens' worſted hoſe, 3cwt. apothecaries, 50 double baize, 10 tons molaſſes, 20cwt. biſcuit, thread and cotton hoſe, ſtationary, ſlops, painters oil and colours, pickles, ſalts; cabinet, tin, and turnery wares, hams, upholſtery, flour of muſtard, breeches pieces, toys, and Iriſh linen, value 3000*l.* and 100 pieces Britiſh linen, 5cwt. confectionary. Feb. 27.

Searchers-Office, Cuſtom-houſe, May 9, 1776.

Port of London. } *Ship* Lord Rochford, James Lambert, *Maſter*, *bound to* Boſton; *cleared* April 13, 1776.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Anthony Merry. 599 Gallons port wine, 384 gallons ſallad oil, 25 ſingle barrels anchovies, 60cwt. Lexia raiſins, April 11.

Idem. 5000 Lemons. April 12.

Idem. 50cwt. cheeſe, 3 tons ſtrong beer, flour of muſtard, pickles, portable ſoop, Britiſh hams, tongues, cheeks, ſmoaked beef and vegetables, value 500*l.* April 10.

Searchers-Office, Cuſtom-houſe, May 13, 1776.

Port of London. } *Ship* Reſolution, Edmund Hawker, *Maſter*, *bound to* Boſton; *cleared* April 13, 1776.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Anthony Merry. 186 Gallons French wine, 274 gallons port wine, 320 gallons port wine, 281 gallons Spaniſh wine, 144 gallons ſallad oil, 176 gallons ſallad oil, 43 ſingle barrels anchovies, 100cwt. Lexia raiſins. Apr. 11.

Idem. 11,000 lemons. March 12.

Idem. 50cwt. cheeſe, 3 tons ſtrong beer, flour of muſtard, pickles, portable ſoop, hams, tongues, cheeks, ſmoaked beef, and vegetables, value 500*l.* April 10.

Searchers-Office, Cuſtom-houſe, May 9, 1776.

Port

Port of London. } *Ship* Renown, John Kean, *Maſter*, *bound to* Boſton; *cleared* March 4, 1776.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Samuel Smith. 50 Puncheons molaſſes, 20 tons cheeſe, 81 packages for the army. March 4.
Idem. 1 Hogſhead ſtrong beer. Feb. 17.
Idem. 60 Barrels rice, q. 273cwt. Feb. 13.
Idem. 8½ Apothecaries purging ſalts. March 27.
Idem. 12,714lb. Wrought leather ſhoes. March 26.
Idem. 31cwt. 17lb. Smyrna raiſins, 373 eſſence of ſpruce. April 26.
Idem. 6lb. 14oz. Silver lace. April 27.
Searchers-Office, Cuſtom-houſe, May 9, 1776.

Port of London. } *Ship* Le Soye Planter, William Smith, *Maſter*, *bound to* Boſton; *cleared* April 6, 1776.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Anthony Merry. Relanded. 50 Caſks, q. 130cwt. nails, March 4, 1776. By licence, dated Feb. 16, 1776.
50 Chaldron coals, March 2, 1776. By licence, dated Feb. 16, 1776.
Relanded. 46 Boxes tin plates, value 115*l.* March 13, 1776. By licence, dated Feb. 16, 1776.
5600lb. Cut tobacco, 290 gallons Portugal wine, 6 jars, q. 144 gallons ſallad oil, 25 ſingle barrels anchovies, March 14, 1776. By licence, dated Feb. 16, 1776.
Relanded all but cheeſe. 6 caſks, q. 25cwt. pewter; 2 trunks, q. 99 pieces Iriſh linen; 4 bales, q. 2609 yards Britiſh checked linen, at 7*d.* and not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* per yard; 1 bale, q. 42 pieces Mancheſter velvets; 20 cheſts, q. 24cwt. 24lb. crown glaſs; 6 caſks ſtationary, value 250*l.* 42 baſkets, q. 50cwt. Britiſh cheeſe. By licence, dated Feb. 16.
Searchers-Office, Cuſtom-houſe, May 9, 1776.

Port of London. } *Ship* Jameſon and Peggy, J. Patterſon, *Maſter*, *bound to* Boſton; *cleared* April 18, 1776.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

James

James Anderſon. 47 Hogſheads, q. 359cwt. 3qrs. 19lb. Britiſh refined ſugar in loaves; 3 hogſheads, q. 25cwt. 1qr. 16lb. of Britiſh refined ſugar in lumps; 1 hogſhead, q. 9cwt. 3qrs. 18lb. ſtarch; 1 caſk, q. 15olb. blue, 20 boxes, q. 20cwt. ſoap; 4 boxes, q. 2cwt. 15lb. of candy; 5 caſks, q. 6qrs. barley. March 18, 1776.

Gibſon and Co. A caſe, q. 864 packs of playing cards. March 18.

James Anderſon. 5 Pipes, q. 713 gallons port wine. March 13.

Ditto. 10 Puncheons, q. 1152 gallons rum. Jan. 12.

Ditto. 38 Pipes, q. 3288 gallons of port wine; 52 hogſheads, q. 6999 gallons of port wine; 4 pipes, q. 7595 gallons Liſbon and port wine; 2 butts, q. 256 gallons of Spaniſh wine; 8 hogſheads, q. 766 gallons Spaniſh wine; 18½ cheſts, q. 270 gallons French wine. March 14.

Ditto. 152cwt. 2qrs. Green glaſs. March 14.

Searchers-Office, May 9, 1776.

Port of London. } *Ship* Pallas, Henry Mc. Lachlan, *Maſter, bound to* Boſton; *cleared for* Nova Scotia, April 4, 1776.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Richard Watlington. 10 Barrels, q. 11cwt. 13lb. figs; 9 barrels, q. 21cwt. 1qr. 27lb. currants; 6 barrels, q. 11cwt. 13lb. of Smyrna raiſins; 1 barrel, q. 2cwt. 10lb. ſweet almonds; 10 boxes, q. 2cwt. 1qr. 7lb. raiſins ſolis; 3 boxes, q. 1cwt. 3qrs. 10lb. French prunes; 3 barrels, q. 5cwt. 3qrs. 16lb. ditto. March 15, 1776.

Ditto. 4 Bales, q. 27cwt. 2qrs. 27lb. ells of drilling. March 19.

Ditto. 2 Trunks, q. 1cwt. haberdaſhery, 31lb. gold lace, 59 ſilver lace. March 19.

Ditto. 1 Caſe, q. 105lb. ſewing ſilk, 1cwt. haberdaſhery. March 20.

Ditto. 70 Hogſheads, q. 212cwt. 1qr. 19lb. Britiſh refined ſugar in loaves. March 9.

Ditto. 30 Barrels, q. 43cwt. 3qrs. 13lb. ſtarch; 13 barrels, q. 19cwt. 2qrs. hair-powder. March 18.

Ditto. 15 Caſes, q. 20,974 yards Iriſh linen, 12,034 yards Britiſh checked ditto, 105 pieces Iriſh linen, 30cwt. 1lb. ells narrow Germany linen, 722 yds. ſquare printed linen, 10 cheſts q. 180 gallons ſallad oil, 3 cheſts q. 3 gallons French olives, 2 cheſts q. 216lb. capers, 1 chest q. 4½ barrels anchovies. March 9.

Ditto.

Ditto. 29 puncheons q. 3560lb. wrought leather in ſhoes, 1332 ſhifts, 6500 ſhirts and apparel. March 12.

Ditto. 1 trunk q. 24 ps. Britiſh linen. March 12.

Ditto. 11 puncheons q. 46cwt. 2qrs. 19lb. tanned leather, in ſoals and heels. March 12.

Ditto. 3 caſes, 1 truſs, and 8 trunks ſtationary. March 13.

Ditto. 260 hams, 40 baſkets cheeſe, 51 boxes ditto, 40 boxes bacon. March 13.

Ditto. 4 bales q. 50 ps. ſtuffs, 4 boxes pickles. March 13.

Ditto. 1 bale q. 20 ps. ſerges. March 19.

Ditto. 6 caſks q. 11cwt. 2 qrs. apothecaries; 148lb. ſago, 13lb. ipecacuanha, 65lb. bark, 74lb. manna, 2lb. opium, 60lb. ſenna.

Ditto. 1 box, 1 caſk, 1 caſe q. 340lb. bark, 200cwt. pearl barley. March 20.

Ditto. 21 caſks, q. 122 cwt. wrought iron, 32 caſes q. 310 dozen woollen hoſe, 20 dozen felt hats, 33 dozen caſtor hats, 26cwt. haberdaſhery; 33 bales q. 15968 yds. Britiſh linen, 20 ſingle bays, 2900 yds. flannel, 25 double bays, 28 ſingle ditto and Bath coating, value 200*l.* 2 drum vats q. 80 dozen felt hats, 37 trunks q. 84lb. wrought ſilk hoſe, 407lb. ſilk in pieces and thread and cotton hoſe and worſted breeches pieces. March 8.

Ditto. 3 bales q. 35 Spaniſh cloths. March 13.

Ditto. 2 bales q. 19 white cloths. March 13.

Searchers Office, May 19, 1776.

N. B. There is a petition before the commiſſioners, to permit this ſhip to alter her voyage.

The documents altered by indorſements, by order of the commiſſioners, March 29, 1776.

Port of London. } *Ship* Mentor, Wm. Davis *maſter*, *bound to* Boſton, *cleared* April 6, 1776.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Relanded all but cheeſe. { *Anthony Merry.* 6 caſks q. 25cwt. pewter, 2 trunks q. 99 ps. Iriſh linen, 5 bales q. 2609 yds. Britiſh checqu'd linen, 1 bale q. 42 ps. Mancheſter cottons, 20 cheſts, q. 23cwt. 24lb. crown glaſs, 6 caſes ſtationary, valued at 250*l.* 42 baſkets cheeſe. March 14, 1776.

Relanded. *Idem.* 46 boxes tin plates, value 115*l.* 60 caſks q. 160cwt. nails, 6 caſks q. 25cwt. pewter, 7 bales q. 174 ps. ſtuffs; 115lb. 4oz. q. ſilk and worſted mixt, 1 caſe q. 16 ps. Mancheſter cottons, 20 cheſts q. 23cwt. 24lb. crown glaſs, 2 trunks, q. 116 pieces Iriſh linen, 4 bales q. 2612 yds. Britiſh checqu'd, 1 bale q. 37 ps. Mancheſter cotton, 29 tierces and caſks q. 3038 groſs corks March 13.

Idem. 10 caſks q. 324 gallons Portugal wine, 6 jars q. 144 gallons ſallad oil, 25 ſingle barrels anchovies. March 14.

Relanded. *Idem.* 2 bales q. tann'd hides, and 5 doz. tann'd calf ſkins. March 14.

Idem. 24 bales q. 130 ſhort cloths. March 15.

Searchers Office, March 29, 1776.

Port of London. *Ship* Adventure, Henry Monro *maſter*, *bound for* Boſton; *cleared for* Nova Scotia *and* Canada, April 12, 1776.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

James Chriſtie. 23 bales q. 220cwt. 3qrs. 25lb. ells N. German linen; 18cwt. 1qr. 20lb. ells Ruſſia drilling; 1qr. Heſſian canvas; 4cwt. 2qrs. ells banaſs; 4 caſes q. 158 ps. $\frac{1}{10}$ callicoes, 43 ps. $\frac{1}{3}$ long cloth, 324 yds. Sileſia diaper, 1558 yds. ſquare printed, 20 cotton romals, 60 ſilk ditto; 12 caſks q. 100lb. nutmegs, 10lb. cloves, 10lb. cinnamon, 10lb. mace, 2cwt. ſweet almonds, 4cwt. raiſins of Smyrna, 2cwt. French prunes, 2cwt. currants, 2cwt. 3qrs. 25lb. cocoa. March 21.

Gibſon and Co. A caſe q. 1800 packs playing cards. Mar. 18.

James Chriſtie. A caſe q. 473 yds. ſquare printed Britiſh cotton. March 21.

Idem. 24 caſks q. 621$\frac{1}{2}$ gallons port wine, 2 caſes q. 600lb. jeſuit's bark. March 20.

Idem. 167cwt. 2qrs. green glaſs. March 22.

Idem. 14 cheſts q. 4106lb. bohea tea; 10 cheſts q. 662lb. hyſon tea, 2 cheſts, q. 169lb. congou, 4 cheſts, q. 261lb. ſinglo tea. March 21.

Idem. 15 Caſks, q. 6000lb. pepper. March 21.

John Watſon. 11cwt. 1qr. Green glaſs. March 20.

James Chriſtie. 5 Bales, q. 76cwt. 2qrs. 9lb. ells narrow German

German, 3qrs. 18lb. ells Heſſian canvas, 2qrs. 15lb. ells ſpruce canvas. March 20.

The documents altered by endorſements, by order of the commiſſioners, March 29, 1776.

Searchers-Office, Cuſtom-houſe, May 9, 1776.

Port of London. } *Ship* Minerva, John Callahan, *Maſter, bound to* Boſton.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

David Green. 10lb. Nutmegs, 60 caſks of beef, 40 caſks pork, 3lb. cloves, 3lb. mace, 8lb. of cinnamon. April 29, 1776.

Idem. 210qrs. Engliſh wheat ground, 71cwt. 2qrs. 5lb. Britiſh refined ſugar in loaves, 560lb. Engliſh hard ſoap, 5 tons cyder, 60cwt. bread, value 60*l.* 20 flitches bacon, 100 firkins butter, 4 tons cheeſe, 10qrs. peaſe, 10qrs. oats, 10qrs. barley; mutton, hams, tongues, potatoes, pickles, and flour-muſtard, value 100*l.* April 29.

Idem. 24cwt. 6lb. rice. May 3.

Searchers-Office, May 21, 1776.

Port of London. } *Ship* Princeſs Royal, William Smedley, *Maſter, bound to* Boſton.

CARGO.

By virtue of a Licence from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Anthony Merry. 247 Gallons Spaniſh wine, 224 gallons ſallad oil, 25 ſingle barrels of anchovies, 3cwt. 3qrs. 14lb. Lexia raiſins. April 3, 1776.

Idem. 50cwt. Cheeſe, 3 tons ſtrong beer, flour of muſtard, pickles, portable ſoup, Britiſh hams, tongues, cheeks, and ſmoaked beef, value 400*l.* April 10.

Searchers-Office; May 21, 1776.

Liſt of the Out-Ports, with the Dates of the Returns, and when received.

Ports.		*Dates of the Returns.* 1776.	*When received.* 1776.
Aldborough	——	May 11.	
Aberyſtwith	——	15.	May 20.

Ports.	*Dates of the Returns.* 1776.	*When received.* 1776.
Arundel		
Berwick	May 13.	May 17.
Blackney and Clay	13.	14.
Boſton	11.	14.
Bridgewater	13.	
Barnſtaple	14.	
Bideford	14.	17.
Beaumaris	13.	17.
Bridlington	14.	17.
Briſtol	11.	
Colcheſter	11.	13.
Cardiffe		
Chicheſter	11.	13.
Cowes	11.	13.
Cardigan	13.	17.
Carliſle	14.	18.
Dover	13.	14.
Deal	11.	
Dartmouth	14.	
Exeter	15.	17.
Faverſham	13.	
Fowey	15.	20.
Falmouth	13.	17.
Glouceſter	13.	15.
Gweek	13.	17.
Harwich	11.	13.
Hull	13.	16.
Ilfricombe	13.	
Ipſwich	11.	13.
Lancaſter		
Lynn Regis	13.	
Lyme Regis	11.	13.
Looe	14.	17.
Leigh	18.	20.
Liverpool	14.	18.
Milford		
Maldon	13.	14.
Minehead	14.	
Newcaſtle	13.	
Newhaven	11.	13.
Poole	13.	15.
Portſmouth	13.	

Preſton

Preſton	May 14.	May 17.
Penryn	13.	17.
Plymouth	14.	
Penzance	13.	17.
Rocheſter	14.	15.
Rye	14.	16.
Stockton	12.	16.
Sandwich	14.	15.
Shoreham	13.	
Southwold	13.	16.
Sunderland	13.	16.
Southamptom	11.	13.
Scarborough	14.	17.
St. Ives	15.	20.
Swanſey	16.	20.
Truro	13.	17.
Whitehaven	16.	
Weymouth	15.	17.
Whitby	12.	15.
Woodhidge	11.	
Wells	11.	14.
Yarmouth	11.	13.

Ports not received.

Chepſtow, Cheſter, Lanelly,
Padſtow, Scilly, and Wiſbech.

Port of London. } *Report from the Officers in the Long Room, dated* May 22, 1776.

THE accounts delivered to the board, the 22d of May, 1776, were not finiſhed till laſt night at nine o'clock. Notwithſtanding the cloſeſt application poſſible, ever ſince receiving the minute of the 6th inſtant; the attendance upon the accounts above-mentioned prevented our compleating the whole. In the remaining account there is a vaſt deal of work, and will take up a conſiderable time to compleat: it is impoſſible to fix a certain time, but as near as we can judge it may be five or ſix monthss

The Renown, cleared March 4, 1776.
Le Soye Planter, cleared April 6.
Mentor, cleared April 6.
City of London, cleared March 13.
Jameſon and Peggy, cleared April 18.
Reſolution, cleared April 13.
Lord Rochford, cleared April 13.

Pallas, cleared April 4. } Having altered the deſtination
Adventure, cleared Ap. 12. } of their voyage for Nova Scotia.
Princeſs Royal, cleared April 13, *per* Boſton.
Minerva altered her voyage to Barbadoes, not cleared.

WM. BATES, D. Coll.
J. HUME, D. Compt.

May 9.

R. H. T. *Townſhend.*

The order of the day for going into a committee on the felons' bill. Right honourable *T. Townſhend* ſaid, the noble Lord [Lord North] inſtead of bringing in a bill of this importance, which led to an alteration of the whole ſyſtem of our criminal law, at the end of the ſeſſion, when one half of the members, if not more, were out of town, ſhould either have brought it in earlier, or if that was not practicable, ſhould have deferred it till the next ſeſſion. If the noble Lord's views were directed only to increaſing the power of the crown, already too extenſive, he wiſhed him to ſpeak out; if that was not his motive, he called upon his Lordſhip to ſtate any one ground of probability of its anſwering the purpoſes predicted by its friends and ſupporters.

Lord *Irnham.*

Lord *Irnham* ſaid, ſlavery in any ſhape, or upon any pretence, was no leſs abhorrent to the ſpirit of the conſtitution than to the feelings of an Engliſhman; but if this bill was ſuffered to paſs into a law, it would familiariſe the lower order of the people to that abject condition. In thoſe countries were the puniſhment of ſlavery was inflicted, the conſequence of conviction operated but very weakly. At Marſeilles, in particular, he ſaw no perſons who ſeemed to be happier than the ſlaves on board the gallies; they traded and aſſociated with each other, and ſeemed perfectly content. Conſequently that the principal argument urged in favour of the bill, that it would put a ſtop to and check the growing enormities of the times, was ill-founded, for, in his opinion, it would have the very contrary effect. He hoped the miniſter would not on this, as on every other occaſion, exerciſe his boaſted firmneſs, merely to ſhew his power in every matter, great or ſmall, in which oppoſition took a part.

Sir *George Yonge.*

Sir *George Yonge* ſaid, he had made it his buſineſs to enquire, and had found that the number of tranſports in this kingdom was on an average about 1500 annually. That the Trinity Houſe would find employment but for a few, no more than could be properly employed in ſcouring the river Thames, oppoſite the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

That

That employing the felons in the ſeveral counties, would create an immenſe expence. Houſes of correction muſt be erected, perſons paid for managing them, which, with the old and new taxes, turnpike-roads, and poor's-rates, would create ſuch a burthen, as it would be impoſſible for the middling and lower orders of the people to ſupport.

Mr. *Eden* ſaid, he had a hand in bringing in the bill, and had taken infinite pains to gain every poſſible information, both as to its propriety, expediency, and probable effects. He had conſulted ſome of the learned judges, and converſed with ſeveral eminent gentlemen of the long robe on the ſubject, and they all unanimouſly approved of the principle of the bill. He was therefore for going into a committee, where the bill might receive ſuch amendments as would render it palatable to all parties. Perſons convicted of ſeveral ſpecies of felony, might receive puniſhments ſuited to the nature of their crimes. Some might be ſent to garriſon places ſituated in unwholeſome climates; others might be made to work, and confined in houſes of correction; others again be employed in preſerving the navigation of rivers; and finally the duration of the puniſhment might be varied, ſome for a longer, ſome for a ſhorter time, and others during their lives. Mr. *Eden.*

Right honourable *T. Townſhend* ſaid, he underſtood that a bill was intended to be brought in, relative to the houſes of correction; that it was to be printed and meant to be ſent into the country. Why not do the ſame with the preſent, and ſend both bills together? He objected ſtrongly to a clauſe in the bill, which impowers his Majeſty to mitigate puniſhments. This was what he would never conſent to, becauſe it would throw a power into the hands of the crown, which might be the means of perverting juſtice. The miniſter might exerciſe this power as he pleaſed. He would beſides be conſtantly teazed by applications. He did not at all approve of departing or altering that fundamental principle in our criminal law, that the King may pardon crimes, but not alter puniſhments when once incurred. R. H. T. *Townſhend.*

Sir *Richard Sutton* approved of the bill, as putting a ſtop to ſanguinary puniſhments, which were a diſgrace to our government. Sir *Richard Sutton.*

Sir *Philip Jennings Clerk* againſt the bill, becauſe it veſted new powers in the crown, and laid a foundation for interrupting the general juſtice of the nation. Sir *Philip Jennings Clerk.*

Mr. *Popham* (of the ſame opinion with the laſt honourable gentleman) and if the bill were leſs excetionable, he thought Mr. *Popham*

the

the matter of much too great conſequence to be hurried thro' at the concluſion of a ſeſſion.

Mr. *Gilbert*. Mr. *Gilbert* for going into the committee, either to amend the bill, ſo as to paſs it into a law, or if that ſhould not be approved of, to have it printed and ſent into the country.

Mr. *Wenman*. Mr. *Wenman* for the bill. Was perfectly ſatisfied that hard labour would be much more terrible than death to three-fourths of thoſe who annually make their exit at Tyburn.

Sir *Joſeph Mawbey*. Sir *Joſeph Mawbey* againſt the bill. Why not ſend the tranſports to the Floridas, the Eaſt Indies, the Weſt India iſlands? all of which were a continual annual drain of men from this country.

Gov. *Johnſtone*. Governor *Johnſtone* expreſſed his diſlike of the bill very ſtrongly, and was ſevere on Lord North for being zealous in its ſupport. He ſaid, that the people having ſlavery daily before their eyes, it would at length become familiar to them. That our law, convinced of the effect of habit, had excluded butchers from ſerving on juries in criminal caſes, as from being habituated to ſee pain and agony, it renders them callous, obdurate, and hard-hearted.

Col. *Onſlow*. Col. *Onſlow* for the bill. Was of opinion, that it would put a ſtop to robberies of all kinds.

Mr. *Solicitor General*. Mr. *Solicitor General* ſaid, it was intended as a bill of experiment, more particularly to anſwer the ſpur of the occaſion. When tranquility was reſtored to America, the uſual mode of tranſportation might be again adopted. The nation would at the end of a year or two be enabled to judge of its propriety. Two aſſizes, and four quarter-ſeſſions, would diſcover any defects which might be in the bill. The advantages or diſadvantages would in that period be known; and if the bill was worth preſerving, it might be made perfect, if not, it might be totally repealed.

Mr. *Powis*. Mr. *Powis* againſt the bill, becauſe it made no diſtinction in the crimes, nor in the manner of treating the convicts.

Mr. *Mackworth*. Mr. *Mackworth* for the bill, but wiſhed it to be put off till next year; as a notion prevailed without doors, that every thing tranſacted in that Houſe was hurried through without conſideration or enquiry; and that the whole tenor of our recent acts of legiſlation have a tendency to abridge the liberties of the people. The Houſe divided; ayes 97, noes 18. The Houſe then went into the committee, and filled up the blanks.

Ma

May 10.

The *Lord Mayor* [Mr. Sawbridge] moved, "That his Majeſty's colonies in America be continued upon the ſame footing of giving and granting their money, as his Majeſty's ſubjects in Ireland are, by their own repreſentatives." He ſaid, there was no neceſſity for going into a long diſcuſſion of the ſtate of America, or the conſequences which might be expected from our obſtinately perſiſting to coerce them, which he ventured to foretell we ſhould never be able to effect. Powerful as thoſe motives might appear to perſons who meaſured right only by the probable ſucceſs of effecting wrong; the equity and juſtice of the Engliſh nation, he hoped, would be called forth by reaſons of a different nature. He truſted that ſentiment would effect what nothing but ſhort-ſighted intereſt could obſtruct; and that every part of this wide-extended empire would experience the happy conſequences of a mild, free, and benign government. He condemned the conduct of adminiſtration in ſtrong terms. He urged them either to accept of preliminaries for peace with America, from the wiſdom and induſtry of individuals in the legiſlature, out of office, or to ſubſtitute other preliminaries of their own framing, which ſhould be more juſt and ſalutary. He believed, that even the ſanguine abettors of government now gave up all thoughts of exacting a revenue from Britiſh America without a parliamentary repreſentation. His conſtituents had recommended to him this propoſition; it coincided in ſubſtance with his own ſentiments; and it was therefore with the utmoſt ſatisfaction he now ſtood up to acquit himſelf of the firſt duty of a delegate in Parliament, the conveying the wiſhes of thoſe by whoſe ſuffrages he had been deputed. Mr. *Sawbridge.*

Mr. alderman *Oliver* ſeconded the motion, and ſaid, if the preſent opportunity of conciliating our diſputes, and making peace with America was neglected, we ſhould never have another. He recommended coming to ſome reſolution which might convince the people of that country, that we did not mean to make ſlaves of them, but hold them as peaceful, uſeful, and obedient ſubjects. Mr. Alderman *Oliver.*

Mr. *Vyner* (the Lord Mayor having ſaid ſomething relative to the country gentlemen giving ſixteen ſhillings in the pound, if required, in a tax upon their lands, to continue the preſent civil war) confirmed the offer, as originating from himſelf in that houſe, and added, he was not for offering any conditions for peace while an American had a muſket on his ſhoulder. Mr. *Vyner.*

Hon. *Temple Luttrell.*

Honourable *Temple Luttrell.* He paid many compliments to Mr. Sawbridge on the goodneſs of his motives for the part he now took, but was of opinion, ſuch eſteem had he for the right honourable magiſtrate's diſpoſition and talents, that, if he was to form a conſtitution for the colonies to ſatisfy his own mind, he would have their intereſts and happineſs better provided for than by giving them a conſtitution on the model of that of Ireland. A people ſo wretched, ſo oppreſſed, were ſcarcely to be found in any civilized part of the globe; nor could a more ſubſtantial injury, or a more humiliating inſult be offered by a paramount nation to one of its dependencies, than what Ireland would experience at the hands of a Britiſh miniſtry within forty-eight hours, if his information proved authentic. An Engliſh miniſter had abuſed the confidence of his royal maſter ſo far, as to prevail with him in his character of king of Ireland, to create hereditary legiſlators for that iſland from the clans of the mountains of Scotland; men who in their private characters he believed to be not only irreproachable, but amiable and praiſe-worthy, of authority and high deſcent amidſt their own thaneſhips, yet whoſe public pretenſions in the years 1715 and 1745 (for he never heard of any other) now conſtrued loyalty, were ſtill, in the eye of our conſtitution, acts of infamy and rebellion. He ſhould be told, perhaps, that this power was a part of the rightful prerogative of the crown; an idea to which he could never ſubſcribe, while he remembered the wiſe and ſterling definition of prerogative given us by Mr. Locke, who ſays, 'tis "a diſcretionary power of acting for the public good, where the poſitive laws are ſilent; if that diſcretionary power be abuſed to the public detriment, ſuch prerogative is exerted in an unconſtitutional manner." Was this acting for the public good? To beſtow thoſe privileges and pre-eminencies which are attached to the peerage of a kingdom, on perſons whoſe names and families are utterly unknown to the natives of ſuch kingdom, and without any ties of property, of local ſervices or affection? Barons whoſe blood having been tainted by an open violation of the laws of their own country, are, in preference to the beſt gentlemen of Ireland, ſent over there to poſſeſs the moſt honourable ſeats in the ſenate; to enact public ſtatutes, and adjudge upon * perſonal inheritances in the dernier reſort. Mr. Luttrell called, with ſome warmth

* Claims of peerage as in the caſe of Viſc. Valentia.

warmth, upon government to act in a manner consistent with the responsibility of their stations, and not to persist in a contemptuous silence on so important an occasion, and at such a critical juncture. The lives of their countrymen, the lives perhaps of their dearest friends, the safety of the empire, depended upon their immediate resolves. Are our ministers bent on war without a possible termination? or on what issue would they wish to rest the conflict between the two nations? Would they chuse the full extent of the field against a peopled continent of that immense magnitude? or rather offer to contract their battle, as was done by our Edward the Third in the French wars, to a few score of select warriors; and they themselves in person demand the lists against an equal number of the American congress? Perhaps, upon maturer consideration, they had best decide the superiority in the same manner that the natives of Rome did against the Albans: for, if even two of the ministerial champions should fall before one of their three antagonists, there may still be left a third (I have him in my view) who, when it comes to a running fight shall out-victory the last of the Horatii. It might, probably, in a few days, be recommended to both Houses, in a certain speech, to be fabricated by the authors of a like sanguinary parole at the opening of the present session, to go down into their respective counties for the summer months, and inculcate harmony and good order; for his part, he now declared, that he should consider acquiescence and quietude in future, under the present measures of a most infernal administration, as unworthy a British soul in every class of society, and highly criminal; confessed himself to blame, with others in the minority, for too inactive a submission and tameness during the parliamentary business of the winter; and was convinced, that if it had not been for the inertness, the want of unanimity, and reciprocal confidence on the side of opposition, the Americans would not have experienced so many instances of continued daring and outrage at the hands of government. He was severe upon the American secretary, [Lord George Germaine] assuring him that, now was the time to do real service to his country, and satisfy his German confederates, by avoiding a combat. It was a saying of one of the seven sages of Greece (Thales of Miletus) that, of all *wild* beasts the worst was a tyrant, and of all *tame* ones a flatterer: now, Sir, when you cast your eyes on his Majesty's efficient mini-

ſters---when you look at his domeſtic minions, do you no heartily join with us in wiſhing that, he may ſoon, like ano ther Orpheus, play up a ſecond dance in the midſt of th miſchievous menagerie, ſo as to ſend them ſcampering fro the rich paſtures of a court to their native tramontane faſ neſſes. He called upon the treaſury to reply; and blame their ſilence.

R. H. *R. Rigby.* Right Hon. *R. Rigby.* He ſaid, that he would not be on of thoſe perſons among the advocates for war, who kept pro found ſilence when they were thus called upon; he ſhould therefore, till the coloniſts ſubmitted, acquit himſelf of hi duty, by openly avowing a firm perſeverance in the ſam hoſtile meaſures which he had ſupported from the beginnin of this unhappy conteſt, not only ſupported with his vote o every diviſion, but with the beſt of his abilities in moſt o the debates. He ſhewed a ready wit in anſwer to ſom words which fell from the gentleman who ſpoke before him "There was a time leſs alarming than the preſent, leſs dan gerous to the realm, though the bloodieſt of the Tudors ſa upon the throne, † when every member aroſe from his ſea and laid his hand to his ſword." Mr. Rigby obſerved, tha the diſpute could not be decided in a way more diſadvantage ous to the minority, who were always boaſting of the ſupe riority of their hoſt without doors, when in this onſet the would be three ſwords to one, unleſs the friends of govern ment were to throw away theirs. He aſſured Mr. Luttrel he had no occaſion to be angry with himſelf for his meekne or moderation; adviſed the right honourable magiſtrate t to define the conſtitution and ſtate of Ireland before h adopted it, or at leaſt expected the Houſe to adopt it for th American coloniſts. With reſpect to the Scotch peers, th mountaineer lords as they were called, he believed the cre ation would do no harm if it did no good; what good would do them, was beſt known to themſelves; but he mu obſerve, that the caſe was not without more precedents tha one.

Mr. *Sawbridge.* The *Lord Mayor* [Mr. Sawbridge] in reply to what M Rigby had thrown out relative to the conſtitution of Ireland aſſured that gentleman he was ready to enter at large upo the ſubject if the Houſe would fairly canvaſs it; and o courſe it would come properly at the cloſe of the debat whe

† Queen Mary.

when the mover of a queſtion was always indulged with being heard a ſecond time.

Lord *Irnham*. He exceedingly diſapproved of the treatment that the firſt magiſtrate of the greateſt city in the world was now receiving from adminiſtration; at a time too, when he was delivering the ſentiments of the better part of the ſubjects of this commercial empire; who in a ſtruggle for illegal and unattainable claims, were not inclined madly to riſk every thing that a wiſe people could hold eſſential to renown or proſperity. His Lordſhip ſaid, that, however defective the conſtitution of Ireland might be in ſome reſpects, yet the power of taxing themſelves was ſufficiently perfect for a ground-work of conciliation with America, if immediately proffered. He inſtanced the conſtitution of the German empire, in proof that taxation and legiſlation are not inſeparable, and quoted very able civilians of the northern nations to confirm this aſſertion, He ſaid, that whenever the miniſters were conſcious of having the weakeſt ſide in diſputation, they had refuge under the wit and pleaſantry of a pay-maſter general. Ld. *Irnham*.

Mr. *Burke* took a review of the meaſures purſued by adminiſtration ſince the commencement of the ſeſſion. He called upon Lord North to tell a ſingle act that had been done within that period. His Lordſhip it is true, might ſay, that he had voted ten millions out of the pockets of the people. He might boaſt that he had taken twenty thouſand Germans into pay, and turned our Britiſh tranſport veſſels into German hoſpitals. He might deſire the repreſentatives of the nation, to tell their conſtituents, that in return for ſuch laviſh grants, new taxes had been laid on them, and a four ſhilling land-tax rendered perpetual. He might inform them that America had 100,000 men in arms; that every governor from Halifax to Florida was driven to ſeek protection on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war; and to conclude the narrative, he might inſtruct the repreſentatives of the people to carry a ſufficient number of Gazettes down to the country, and when queſtioned about the ſtate of affairs in America, deſire them to peruſe thoſe oracles of truth, and launch forth in the higheſt encomiums on the military conduct of general Howe, and the bravery of the troops under his command. He next reprehended the miniſter on his conduct reſpecting the Nova Scotia duties; and ſaid, that favourite meaſure from which ſuch ſalutary conſequences were expected, was ſuffered to come to nothing, though he pledged Mr. *Burke*.

himſelf to the Houſe, that he would bring in a bill framed on the reſolutions of the committee appointed to take into conſideration the petition from the ſpeaker and houſe of aſſembly of that province. He next turned to the commiſſion granted to Lord Howe and his brother, for reſtoring peace and granting pardons to the people of America, and ſaid, that thoſe gentlemen, however high they ſtood in reſpect to their reſpective profeſſions, were by no means calculated for carrying into execution the profeſſed objects of that commiſſion; but allowing that they were ever ſo able in that line, he contended, that the King could not grant them a ſingle power which would enable them to treat with the provincials. The idea was as abſurd as it was deluſive. The queſtion was taxation. Could they give it up? The King himſelf had no ſuch power, he could not therefore delegate it. He might grant pardons, ſo might the admiral and general, and that was all. And he doubted not, but they would grant pardons as ſoon as they were aſked; but who were to ſue for them was more than he could venture to foretel.

Mr. *Hartley*. Mr. *Hartley*. The motion which has been made to you to-day, comes with the beſt recommendation that any propoſition can come with to this Houſe. I mean the recommendation of that great and moſt reſpectable body the city of London. The worthy magiſtrate who has made this motion, has ſupported it ſo ably, that, there is very little occaſion to detain you long upon the ſubject. The friends to peace and to America have been inceſſant in their endeavours to ſuggeſt every poſſible chance of accommodation. But adminiſtration continues deaf to every entreaty. We muſt, I fear, content ourſelves, without proſpect of ſucceſs, only to lay in our continual proteſts againſt the preſent vindictive meaſures. My honourable friend near me [Mr. Burke] has in this ſeſſion offered to you a propoſition, ſimilar to the preſent, under another ſhape, viz. that of his conciliatory bill, which you have rejected. I myſelf did trouble the Houſe likewiſe, with ſome propoſitions ſuited to the very terms declared by adminiſtration at the opening of the ſeſſions; viz. that the colonies ſhould be replaced to their ſituation in 1763, if the honour of government could be ſheltered in the retreat. For the ſake of peace, therefore, I do propoſe a teſt of compromiſe, by an acceptance on the part of the coloniſts, of an act of Parliament, which ſhould lay the foundation for the extirpation of the horrid cuſtom of ſlavery in the new world. No one can think it leſs expe-

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ent than I do, for a Britiſh legiſlature, at the diſtance of three thouſand miles, to interfere in the internal police of America, in which we muſt at the beſt be ignorant, and of which our only information muſt come through partial hands. My motion therefore was, not with any view to be drawn into example, but ſimply as an act of compromiſe and reconciliation; and as far as it was a legiſlative act, it was ſtill to have been applied in correcting the laws of ſlavery in America, which I conſidered as repugnant to the laws of the realm of England, and to the fundamentals of our conſtitution. Such a compromiſe, would at the ſame time, have ſaved the national honour. I likewiſe took the liberty a ſecond time in this ſeſſion, to ſuggeſt to the Houſe the propoſition of putting the colonies upon the footing of Ireland, with regard to the right of giving and granting their own money, and to give them ſecurity that their charters ſhould be maintained inviolable. The propoſition of putting them upon the footing of Ireland as expreſſed in the motion of this day, has only reſpect to that one article of being maſters of their own grants of money, in anſwer to a kind of objection which has been ſtarted, that if we had not a right of taxing them, ſuch an exemption would conſtitute an *imperium in imperio*. The caſe of Ireland is therefore adduced as an argument and example in point. Unhappily for us, Sir, all theſe propopoſitions, under whatever ſhape they have been moved, have been rejected; and what is worſt of all, they have been rejected upon the principle of requiring unconditional ſubmiſſion, previous to any treaty or propoſition for reconciliation.

I conſider the propoſition which is offered to you to-day, to be the ſame in ſubſtance with that ſolemn aſſurance which the Earl of Hilſborough, by a circular letter of the 13th of May, 1769, gave to the colonies, that they might reſt in full confidence, that no farther taxes ſhould be laid by Parliament for the purpoſes of raiſing a revenue. Yet what are we at war for now, if it be not for a ſubſtantial revenue, to be collected by threats and compulſion? The propoſition which was made to them upon the 27th of February, 1775, commonly called the conciliatory propoſition, is a direct breach of the national faith, as pledged by Lord Hilſborough's letter; for that propoſition declares in the moſt explicit terms, that you mean only to forbear to levy, or impoſe, any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, as long as the colonies under this threat, ſhall deliver their money to you, to ſuch

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an amount as ſhall ſatisfy the demands of adminiſtration. I deſire that the copy of Lord Hilſborough's letter may be read, and after that, I ſhall deſire that the conciliatory propoſition may be read, that the argument may ſtand upon record in your journals, that a formal demand has been made to miniſtry in Parliament on the part of America, claiming the performance of the ſolemn promiſe, and the ſupport of the national faith plighted to the colonies in Lord Hilſborough's letter. The conciliatory propoſition being brought into the ſame page of your journals with that letter, will perpetually remain in contraſt, to convict adminiſtration of having broken the public faith thus ſolemnly plighted; next in order will ſtand of courſe, the propoſition offered to you this day, by the worthy magiſtrate of the city of London. If miniſtry refuſe their aſſent to that propoſition, which they are now called upon to accept as conformable to the ſpirit and ſubſtance of Lord Hilſborough's letter; it will be a formal declaration to America, that they muſt never truſt to miniſterial promiſes, but look to themſelves for ſafety.

Every propoſition for reconciliation has ſo conſtantly and uniformly been cruſhed by adminiſtration, that I think they ſeem not even to wiſh for the appearance of juſtice. The law of force is that which they appeal to. Let me then, at leaſt, ſuggeſt to their conſideration, whether there can be the leaſt proſpect of accompliſhing by force what they have undertaken. At land the cauſe is acknowledged deſperate. I told you, laſt year, that the congreſs would turn out an army of 50,000 men, before the then enſuing midſummer. That ſuggeſtion was treated at that time, as being in the higheſt degree ridiculous, yet it has proved true. You thought that two regiments would conquer all North America, but you have found ten times that number foiled at the ſingle town of Boſton. You have loſt the whole province of Canada, except Quebeck; and your utmoſt expectations this year, will be to retake what was once your own. So much for your ſucceſs at land. What can you expect at ſea? I fear that I ſhould make myſelf ridiculous to you once more, if I were to predict to you, what however I confeſs I fear on that head. Conſider, Sir, ſhip-building is the manufacture of America. Two thirds of the Britiſh commerce is carried on upon American bottoms. That ſhipping then, which was once for your ſervice, will be turned into ſhips of force, to be employed againſt your trade and tranſports. They have begun already. You have ſupplied them with

ſeamen by the ſtoppage of their trade and fiſheries. You have thrown upon their hands forty or fifty thouſand ſeamen, who can find no other employment but in the deſtruction of your marine. Remember their ſkill and courage at ſea, againſt our common enemies in the laſt war. Your ſhips will be 3000 miles from home, a long while out of port, foul, and under every diſadvantage. Their ſhips will be at home to take every advantage towards the latter end of the year that wind and weather may give them; when if you do not quit the coaſt, you will lie at the hazard of wreck or deſtruction, upon every wind that may blow. It is in vain to ſuggeſt theſe points of prudence; they are treated as the ſuggeſtions of puſillanimity and ill-will, till fatal experience brings conviction too late. Diſgrace has been the fate of our armaments at land, I fear it will be the ſame at ſea. We are in a dreadful dilemma. Succeſs or defeat are equal ruin.

We are now got nearly to the end of the ſeſſion. All our propoſitions for reconciliation have failed. Miniſtry are determined upon the trial of force. I am ſenſible, Sir, that I have been very importunate with you in this ſeſſion, by reiterated applications. My object has been, not peace with America, but reconciliation, which is more than peace. We may have a fœderal peace with France or Spain, or with any foreign power, but reconciliation is the wiſhed for object, between thoſe who are connected by every tie of conſanguinity and friendſhip. It is for this reaſon, that I ſo much regret and deprecate the meaſures of force which are undertaken. Even if it were poſſible to make a conqueſt of America, we ſhould only be torn ſo much the farther from a reunion of affection and good-will. By perſiſting ſo obſtinately in every meaſure of force, and by rejecting every propoſition of reconciliation, whatever quarter it comes from, or in whatever ſhape it is offered, you have left no alternative to America but unconditional ſubmiſſion or independence. I can eaſily foreſee that the ground of the queſtion will be totally changed before we meet again. Unleſs you can effect the conqueſt of America, which I think it equal madneſs either to attempt or to wiſh for, inſtead of reconciliation, you muſt come to a fœderal treaty, with a people driven by yourſelves to deſpair. As long as reconciliation, and a return to our former happy connexion, continues the object, ſo far I can ſee my way before me; but when reconciliation

conciliation is out of ſight, we have loſt our compaſs. The die is now caſt for conqueſt or independence. We have bid an everlaſting farewel to America. Whatever may be the event of the war, this at leaſt is certain; reconciliation never comes by the ſword.

The queſtion having been repeatedly called for, was put: the Houſe divided; ayes 33; noes 115.

Adjourned to the 13th.

May 13.

A motion being made, that the ſpeaker be ordered to iſſue his warrant to the clerk of the crown for the election of a burgeſs to ſerve in Parliament for the borough of Grantham in the county of Lincoln, in the room of Sir Brownlow Cuſt, baronet, called up by writ to the Houſe of Peers.

Mr. Burke, Mr. T. Townſhend, Sir George Yonge, and Mr. Serjeant Adair, objected to the motion, as no evidence of the fact appeared before the Houſe. They contended, that the precedent was dangerous on many accounts. A miniſter, at any time, might, by the over-ruling influence of the crown, deprive that Houſe of its moſt valuable members. Writs under the ſign-manual might be iſſued, which were not valid till after they paſſed the great or privy ſeal. The ſeats of the perſons ſummoned by thoſe writs might be vacated, the nation might be deprived of the ſervices of ſome of its moſt uſeful members, every thing might be kept in ſuſpence, and at length the Houſe might be deceived, and the perſons ſummoned to the other Houſe have a ſeat in neither. They chiefly inſiſted, that the precedent now about to be eſtabliſhed, was a very dangerous one; that it acknowledged a power in the crown hitherto unknown to the conſtitution, by giving, or attempting to give, a validity to the private acts of his Majeſty, which he could only exerciſe in his public capacity, as firſt magiſtrate; and that the prerogative was now for the firſt time employed, ſince the reign of Queen Anne, in the manner it had been by that princeſs, through the ſiniſter deſigns of her miniſters, in creating twelve Peers in one day.

It was moved, that the debate ſhould be adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The queſtion being put, the Houſe divided; ayes 33, noes 61. The main queſtion being then put, it paſſed in the affirmative; ayes 61, noes 30.

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Mr. *Burke* then moved, that a committee be appointed to consider of precedents, of issuing writs in the room of members of that House, created peers under the sign-manual, and the question being put, the House divided, ayes 23, noes 40. Mr. *Burke.*

The order of the day, for taking the report of the amendments made to the convicts' bill into consideration. Several of the amendments were opposed, one in particular, which vests the appointment of the overseers who are to employ persons convicted of felony, and adjudged to hard labour, in raising sand, soil and gravel, from, and cleansing the river Thames, in the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, at their general quarter sessions of the peace.

Sir *George Yonge* said, he did not like the bill, nor indeed the principle of it, how plausible and specious soever it might appear on a slight view; but this clause, relative to the Middlesex justices, looked in the first place as a designed insult on the corporation of London, and would be trusting a very great power to a set of men who ought to be trusted with very great caution. He observed, that this part of the bill, relative to the cleansing and scouring the river Thames, would be nugatory, for the Trinity-house had already declared they did not want the service or labour of the felons convict. But supposing that the Trinity-house really wished to employ them in the very business specifically pointed out, the bill neither provided proper powers to carry this plan into execution, nor pointed out the mode or means of regulating or managing the felons. Sir *George Yonge.*

Mr. *Eden* said, the bill was meant only to be temporary, that a year or two would probably decide whether it would answer the ends proposed, and if at the end of that period it should not, then it might be repealed. Mr. *Eden.*

Sir *William Meredith* supported the bill. Said, the gaols all over the kingdom were full, and begged gentlemen would reflect upon the gaol distemper, which must certainly break out if something was not done to empty the prisons. Sir *William Meredith.*

Mr. *Burke* against the bill in general, and particularly the clause respecting Middlesex justices. He said, the commission under which these men acted was become a disgrace to this country, as well as many gentlemen who consented to act under it. The very title, by habit arising from experience, was become a standing term of reproach; a Middlesex justice, a trading justice, &c. were descriptions that conveyed ideas the most worthless and contemptible. Mr. *Burke.*

Many of the men ſelected for this honourable office were compoſed of reduced and indigent tradeſmen, whoſe chief recommendation was, that they had rendered themſelves uſeful to adminiſtration on ſome occaſion, for which, perhaps, they deſerved the contempt of all mankind beſides; but it was not even their poverty, their obſcurity, nor, if you will, almoſt their want of principle, but it was their conſummate and impenetrable ignorance of the laws of their country, which rendered them the moſt unfit perſons on earth to be truſted with the execution of the power meant to be veſted in them by this bill.

Mr. *Powis.* Mr. *Powis*, againſt the bill.

Rt. Hon. *T. Townſhend.* Right Hon. *T. Townſhend* moved to put the bill off for two months; but it paſſed in the negative without a diviſion.

Several altercations happened in the courſe, on the report of filling up the blanks, and ſeveral alterations were propoſed, but they were all over-ruled by the majority; till the clauſe reſpecting the Middleſex juſtices came to be read a ſecond time, when it was moved, that the "Middleſex juſtices be left out, and that there be inſerted inſtead, "the lord-mayor, recorder, and aldermen of London." It was ſaid no compariſon could be drawn between ſo reſpectable a body, and the Middleſex juſtices, without manifeſtly diſgracing the former; that they were known to be men of probity, character, and fortune, that ſeveral of them were men of talents, and that the recorder of London was generally ſome eminent lawyer, famed in his profeſſion, of which the ſeveral ſeats of juſtice in Weſtminſter-hall, could bear the moſt ample teſtimony. If, therefore, this horrid bill was to be paſſed into a law, for God's ſake entruſt its execution to men of probity and ability; to men who can have no temptation to abuſe the powers delegated by it from deſign, nor who would not abuſe it through ignorance. There was another circumſtance which ſhewed the propriety of the propoſed alteration, which was, that the corporation of London being the conſervators of the river Thames, and the convicts being to work on the river, the corporation ought certainly to have the appointment of the overſeers. Lord North was conjured for his own ſake, not to betray ſo weak and feminine a reſentment, ſo pitiful a revenge of the City of London, for differing with him in political principles, as to give a preference to the Middleſex juſtices in the preſent inſtance.

The queſtion was put, and it was carried againſt the amendment by a majority of four to one.

Mr.

May 14.

No debate.

Adjourned to the 21ſt.

May 21.

No debate.

May 22.

General *Conway*. I am to apologize to the Houſe for the introduction of a motion at this late period of the ſeſſion; but the alarming and dreadful ſituation of this country compels me to trouble you. The Houſe knows I am not profeſſedly a motion maker, but content myſelf with that line of humble duty in which my abilities, ſituation, and temper, neceſſarily limit my conduct. Gen. *Conway*.

What ſhall I ſay, Sir, there is but one moment between this great country and deſtruction! I wiſh to ſeize it—The urgencies of this criſis will be my apology to the Houſe. I am no partizan, nor indiſcriminate oppoſer of government, except in this point.

The Gazette informs me, that commiſſioners [Lord Howe and his brother] are to be delegated with powers to treat with America for peace. I am not to learn that with enemies in general, the King is the ſole arbiter of peace and war; but with our fellow ſubjects, where privileges are to be granted or conceſſions made, I doubt whether it can be done without the previous conſent of Parliament.

It may be objected that the King may treat and you afterwards ratify what is done: but are you certain that America will truſt you? Why not adopt the ſurer road? Specify the terms upon which you will treat: if they are fair and conſtitutional, and the Americans refuſe to accomodate differences, you will thereby diſſolve every *legal* combination by putting yourſelves in the right. Beſides, methinks there is ſomewhat due to this Houſe, ſome information, ſome attention uſual in thoſe caſes.

Will you give up taxation entirely? One noble Lord in the cabinet ſays, yes; another no. Is this Houſe agreed upon it? If you are, name it, ſpecify it fairly and openly; if not, if you cannot agree upon that fundamental point, in God's name, how can Lord Howe treat upon that eſſential point, where from the diſunion of miniſters and difference of opinion in this Houſe nothing certain can be offered.

Why, Sir, was not the Earl of Hilſborough's letter a ſolemn renunciation of the right of taxation? Was not his Majeſty's name pledged for the performance? Yes. Was it

ratified on their part? Did not all the governors of America, did not Lord Bottetourt ſay that the miniſters were not immortal, but that to his dying day he ſhould conſider Great Britain as pledged to relinquiſh it, and this to the aſſembly of Virginia; and the ſame language held alſo to all the other aſſemblies in America.

I know it has been ſaid that thoſe who ſpoke and wrote againſt taxation in America, were a faction conſiſting of ſuch perſons as were diſaffected to government: but I have ſufficient reaſon to convince me that they gave the ſentiments of the people of America in general. I remember particularly to have ſeen about that time a manuſcript written by the late governor of Maſſachuſets Bay, Governor Hutchinſon I mean, who, I believe, will not be ſuſpected of being unfriendly to government; containing very ſenſible and unanſwerable arguments againſt paſſing the ſtamp-act, and which ſhewed, to his honour, that he was a friend to his country as well as to government.

But the Earl of Hillſborough's letter has been read in the Houſe of Lords; I will read it here.

Circular to all the Governors on the Continent and Iſlands.

Whitehall, May 13th, 1769.

My Lord (or Sir)

Incloſed I ſend you the gracious ſpeech made by the King to his Parliament at the cloſe of the ſeſſion on Tueſday laſt.

What his Majeſty is pleaſed to ſay in relation to the meaſures which have been purſued in North America will not eſcape your notice, as the ſatisfaction his Majeſty expreſſes in the approbation his Parliament has given to them, and the aſſurances of their firm ſupport in the proſecution of them, together with his royal opinion of the great advantages that will probably accrue from the concurrence of every branch of the legiſlature in the reſolution of maintaining a due execution of the laws, cannot fail to produce the moſt ſalutary effects.

From hence it will be underſtood, that the whole legiſlature concur in the opinion adopted by his Majeſty's ſervants, that no meaſure ought to be taken which can any way derogate from the legiſlative authority of Great Britain over the colonies; but I can take upon me to aſſure you, notwithſtanding inſinuations to the contrary from men with factious and ſeditious views, that his Majeſty's preſent adminiſtration have

at no time entertained a deſign to propoſe to Parliament to lay any further taxes upon America for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and that it is at preſent their intention to propoſe in the next ſeſſion of Parliament to take off the duties upon glaſs, paper and colours upon conſideration of ſuch duties having been laid contrary to the true principles of commerce.

Theſe, my Lord (or Sir) have always been, and ſtill are, the ſentiments of his Majeſty's preſent ſervants, and the principles by which their conduct in reſpect to America has been governed, and his Majeſty relies upon your prudence and fidelity for ſuch an explanation of his meaſures, as may tend to remove the prejudices which have been excited by the miſrepreſentations of thoſe who are enemies to the peace and proſperity of Great Britain and her colonies, and to re-eſtabliſh that mutual confidence and affection upon which the glory and ſafety of the Britiſh empire depend.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HILLSBOROUGH.

Well, Sir; if I underſtand the Engliſh language; if I underſtand common ſenſe; here is the ſtrongeſt renunciation of the right of taxation. But America was deceived—and how all theſe troubles aroſe afterwards the preſent miniſters can tell you.

The application of this tranſaction is, that they will not be duped by Adminiſtration again; that no other terms than thoſe propoſed and ſpecified by Parliament, will be conſidered as the grounds of peace by America.

I have the beſt authority for what I ſay, "Nothing but terms held out by Parliament will do." The noble Lord [Lord North] held in this Houſe the ſame language laſt February upon his conciliatory propoſition: but if you are ſtill agreed that nothing but unconditional ſubmiſſion will do, I have no more to ſay;—throw away the ſcabbard;—but I hope it is not ſo;—the wiſeſt of men, the wiſeſt of nations have treated, have receded, granted the conceſſions aſked by rebellious ſubjects. What did the Romans do in the ſocial war? What did Philip of Spain? Was he not obliged at laſt to accede to their terms? What did Louis Quatorze offer Marſhall Turenne when in actual rebellion?

What inſtances in your own civil wars; What does Whitelocke tell you of the propoſitions made by the King? Don't tell me of the late Scotch rebellion; Is their no difference? Could you treat with them? Could you divide the crown or give it up? Could you have had two kings of Brentford upon

upon the throne? The compariſon is ridiculous and unworthy of a ſerious refutation. But are not theſe rebels of a different kind? Who is there among you, that would not combat any power upon earth, invading in the ſame manner your privileges and rights?—men defending againſt the arm of power, what God and nature have given them, and no human power can juſtly wreſt from them; the glorious privileges of the Revolution; thoſe Whig principles which would in other days have excited this country to univerſal oppoſition.—There is ſome difference, I hope, to be made; ſome allowance for men engaged in ſuch a cauſe.

The language of adminiſtration, of unconditional ſubmiſſion, driven out as you are from every port in America, does not become you; it is the language of vengeance and not of ſenſe; of violence, not of reaſon; of paſſion, and not of common ſenſe.

The idea of foreign danger may be thought viſionary; but are not France and Spain arming? Could they find a better opportunity? Would it be their intereſt that you ſhould conquer America? How would ſuch a force as you muſt have affect their fears? Is not the French miniſtry changed? Is not the queen thought to have great influence in that court, and in the new arrangement? Who is her great friend? Monſ. Choiſeul. Who is the avowed enemy of this country? Monſ. Choiſeul. Who is the lover of war? Monſ. Choiſeul.

The aſſurances of the pacific intentions of thoſe powers, are told to you;—who made them?—the laſt or the preſent adminiſtration? What reliance can you have upon them? Why, Sir, I know a brave man, and as good as any officer as any in France; he held the ſame language to me: and yet this very gentleman, Monſ. D' Ennery, is now ſent out with an additional force to the French Weſt-India iſlands.

I ſhall trouble you no longer; the duty to my country, paramount to every obligation, obliges me to ſeize the only moment which remains between you and deſtruction; when this horrid war is to be carried on with every circumſtance of aggravation; German mercenaries carrying deſolation along with them; ſlaves excited to cut the throats of their maſters: What can be more ſhocking to a feeling mind! I have no intention but the public good. [*A murmur from the treaſury bench.*] Yes, I ſay it again; I have no other. What have I to get by it? What ever I have to loſe, what have I to gain?—I have heard a language in private companies of affection to connections, and engagements to private friends; perhaps there is an infirmity. I think the attention to the welfare

welfare of this great empire, is tranſcendent to every conſideration. I hope and believe there is ſuch a thing as men having a real opinion in Parliament. I lament the infirmneſs and inattention, for theſe laſt five years, to public concerns. This language proceeds from that, but I diſclaim it, and offer you this motion from my fervent and earneſt regard to the welfare and proſperity of this great empire. He moved "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to communicate to this Houſe ſo much of the inſtructions given to the Lord Viſcount Howe and General Howe, his Majeſty's commiſſioners, as relates to the conditions on which it is propoſed to make peace with, or receive the ſubmiſſions of, his Majeſty's American ſubjects now in arms."

Lord *John Cavendiſh* ſeconded the motion. His Lordſhip ſpoke in high commendation of Lord Howe and General Howe, as officers, but ſaid they have now got a character which they are intire ſtrangers to, the filling of which, even if the nature of the buſineſs would permit, he much doubted whether they were equal to; however he, who was always againſt the beginning of this war, and who ever ſince it began was always for putting an end to it, would never find fault with any means that would ſtop the effuſion of blood, and ſettle the realm in peace. He owned he doubted of theſe means, ſo far as the public had been able to gueſs what they were; he was willing to give his aſſiſtance to any that would produce peace. That this could not be done without the interpoſition and ſanction of Parliament; he therefore muſt be of opinion that the inſtructions ought to be communicated. Lord *John Cavendiſh*.

Lord *North* began by anſwering the argument uſed, that the colonies could not truſt the miniſtry; and upon explanation of Lord Hillſborough's letter; he aſſerted that the miniſters had never deceived the Americans. All which that letter engaged for as to repeal, had been done; all that it pledged government to as to future taxation, had been ſtrictly adhered to. The letter promiſed the repeal of the tax on glaſs, paper, and painter's colours; but it never promiſed to repeal the tea duty; it promiſed not to lay any future tax, no future tax has been laid. Ld. *North*.

He ſaid he did not object to the motion on account of the late period in the ſeſſions in which it is moved. His objection was direct. He would oppoſe the communication of any inſtructions previous to their execution, unleſs there was ſomething ſpecial in the caſe.

He

He never was of opinion that no rebels were to be treated with; his opinion always was, that if Great Britain was likely to draw any benefit from any treaty, he could ſee no objection or difference whether it was with a foreign enemy or with rebels, with armed rebels or with thoſe who had laid down their arms.

Thoſe who think we had better give up our rights; becauſe ſome rival ſtate may interpoſe againſt our maintaining them, think meaner of our own ſtrength and power than I feel it to be; and more unjuſtly of ſuch foreign ſtates than we have any reaſon to do. Taking the propoſition in general we ought always to be upon our guard againſt our rivals, and ſo far to fear them; but in this caſe there is no fear.

Although he cannot think, and wonders how any perſon who has ever been entruſted to act with the powers of government can think, that the modes by which any commiſſioner may be inſtructed to carry any powers into execution, that the ſecret ſituation of perſons and things, that the ſprings and motives ſhould be made public; yet he has no objection to the laying the powers themſelves before Parliament and the public. The act of Parliament doth in general preſcribe what they muſt be, and the commiſſion gives ſuch only as that act authorizes; it gives a power of granting general and alſo ſpecial pardons: it empowers the commiſſioners *to confer* with any of his Majeſty's ſubjects *without exception*; it authorizes and directs them to inquire into the ſtate and cauſes of their complaints; it cannot offer any terms; no ſuch have ever yet been ſettled by Parliament, nor has the Congreſs or any of the Americans ever yet offered any which Parliament could liſten to. Theſe being the only powers of the commiſſion, the inſtructions can give no power of agreeing upon or ſettling any terms of accomodation: they hold out no ultimatum; they make no conceſſions; they do not preſume to bind Parliament; they cannot do that; they go to empowering the commiſſioners, *not to treat, but to confer, and to ſound*, for grounds of peace: but all muſt be referred to Parliament. They are not plenipotentiaries; they cannot have full powers. Whatever gentlemen may think of the affections of the Americans in general towards this country, and their readineſs to come to terms with us; I am ſure their leaders will never feel or expreſs ſuch duty towards us, unleſs they have ſome proof of our reſolution and power. It would be dangerous, even to peace itſelf, to hold out any propoſition

which

which might not ſucceed. The full extent of the plan, as contained in the commiſſion, has been ſuggeſted to the perſons employed; further communications, at preſent, would be very improper: after the experiment is made, and the ſervice actually gone into, whether it ſucceeds or not, it will then be a proper object for Parliament to take under conſideration in every part of it, at preſent I muſt object to thoſe communications which the motion requires.

Mr. *Burke.* The noble Lord has not only refuſed to give the inſtructions, but alſo to give any reaſon why he will not. The noble Lord made, indeed, an exception in his refuſal, and did allow there might be a ſpecial caſe in which ſuch previous communication might be requiſite: but if the ſpecial caſe, as ſtated by the right hon. gentleman who made the motion, is not *that ſpecial caſe*, his Lordſhip's candour might have ſpared itſelf the trouble of that exception, for there never can be any ſpecial caſe wherein ſuch communication can be proper. I do juſtice, however, to the principles of the noble Lord. In ſpite of all violence which he is drawn to do to them, he hath again relapſed into his natural bias towards juſtice and humanity. He is willing to give up taxation: he has no objection to treating, or at leaſt to conferring with rebels; with rebels without exception, whether with arms in their hands, or after they laid down their arms. Although he will not tell this Houſe what the terms to be offered or accepted are, yet to talk of conferring without ſome inſtructions on what terms the perſons conferring are to meet, is nonſenſe, downright nonſenſe. Some conditions are therefore in embrio, at leaſt: but then how is this to be reconciled to the doctrine of another noble Lord, who, it is ſaid, has the confidence and the lead in theſe American meaſures; who is the executive miniſter in this department? He can admit no preliminary but *unconditional ſubmiſſion.* Between the various jarring opinions of miniſters themſelves, (more oppoſite at times than even thoſe of oppoſition itſelf are to them) the object of the war, or the ends of peace, have never yet been clearly fixed. In the very ſeſſion in which unconditional ſubmiſſion ſeemed to be predominate and become the fixed object of the war; in the very ſeſſion, in which, after many puzzling and perplexed claſhings, a revenue ſeemed to be the end aimed at; in that very ſeſſion, this ſyſtem of contradictions, this miniſtry have ſent out commiſſioners to give up taxation and all expectation of a revenue, and to make peace without any notion of conditions. So far from expecting that the rebels ſhould lay down their

Mr. *Burke.*

arms, they are to treat; I will not uſe the word *confer* (I deteſt all quibbles unworthy the loweſt petty-fogging attorney) they are to treat with rebels, whether they lay down their arms, or meet them in arms and array of arms. He then with much wit, deſcribed theſe double commiſſioners warring and treating, offering pardons both general and ſpecial when they were beat, and plundering and carrying fire and devaſtation into thoſe quarters where they were to give peace.

Mr. *Vyner.* Mr. *Vyner* declared, that the landed gentlemen came into theſe meaſures, in ſupport of the ſovereignty of the realm, and in expectation of a revenue from America, in aid of the common burthen. The refuſal of which, was the firſt ſtep to revolt in the Americans: and the eſtabliſhing of which, was the fixed and determined object of the war. That in theſe expectations, they had chearfully come into the granting every ſupply which had been demanded, had fixed upon their eſtates a four ſhillings tax, in the pound, which muſt laſt for ever. But he now found they had been amuſed; that they had been led into a fine ſcrape; for all theſe were now to be given up without conſulting, without even communication with Parliament. That it was now time to be explicit; it was now time to declare, that they could not go on any farther with ſuch miniſters, unleſs they abided by the plan which theſe miniſters firſt held out to them, and on which the country gentlemen joined them.

Ld. *North.* Lord *North* (to explain) ſaid, taxation was not to be given up. It was to be enforced. But whether at preſent, or hereafter, was a point of policy which the commiſſioners would learn by ſounding the people upon the ſpot.

Mr. *C. Fox.* Mr. *C. Fox.* According to the noble Lord's explanation Lord Howe and his brother are to be ſent out as ſpies, not as commmiſſioners. And if they cannot get on ſhore, they are to ſound upon the coaſts. On the point of taxation the ingenuity of the noble Lord hath now reconciled what gentlemen might think abſolute contradiction. Parliament, on one hand, pledged by Lord Hillſborough, and the royal word on the other were pledged by Lord Bute to tort from the ſeat of government, that no future tax ſhall be levied; and this promiſe is to be kept ſacred. Yet, the country gentlemen are promiſed a revenue. The tea-duty, the only tax you have, makes no revenue. Yet a revenue muſt be had from America; and if the Americans will not of themſelves give a revenue, we muſt tax them ſays that ſweet eſſence of wiſdom the conciliatory motion

Lord Hillſborough's letter and Lord Botetort's ſpeech, have promiſed, even by a ſacred word, that we never ſhall lay any future taxes. But a revenue muſt be had, and we muſt tax. The object therefore of the war is the tea-tax, which neither does or ever will raiſe any revenue. But it is a tax, and therefore according to the noble Lord's logic, we tax them. But it is no new tax, and therefore we keep our word. There cannot be a tax without a revenue, and therefore the country gentlemen muſt be ſatisfied, for if it does not raiſe ſo much as they expect, that is not the noble Lord's fault. And upon this curious bead-roll of ſyllogiſms, we are to proſecute a ruinous war or to make a ſhameful peace. He then ridiculed the inconſiſtency of the two plans of war and treaty; and the difference of rebellions.

Mr. *Adam* objected to the motion; blamed the whole conduct of Lord North; and gave as his reaſon for oppoſing the motion, that he conceived, if the noble Lord ſhould affect to give way to it, it would be only to gain a previous ſanction to a plan, which in the ſituation, and under the circumſtances, to which he had, by his conduct, brought the affairs of this country, it was perhaps right he ſhould try, in order to extricate himſelf. But that Parliament, which had no ſhare in the conduct which brought matters to this paſs, ought to have no concern in this ſhift. He, for his part, would never agree to any thing, which ſhould preclude him, or might preclude Parliament, from a full liberty of cenſuring the conduct of the noble Lord when it came to be compared in the iſſue, with the effect of which it muſt be the cauſe, and for which it muſt be reſponſible. He therefore deſired, that the miniſter might ſtand and fall by his own meaſures. Mr. *Adam.*

Mr. *T. Townſhend* obſerved, that Parliament had talked in a high ſtrain againſt America, but what Parliament thought or reſolved one way or the other, was of very little conſequence, for adminiſtration would act juſt as they liked. Parliament, inſtead of taking the lead, was at length degraded into a mere engine of government, one day to bully, another to conciliate, and the next he foreſaw would be to ſue for terms to America. Such was the caſe a few years back, in the caſe of Lord Hillſborough's circulatory letter to the colonies; while Parliament was aſſerting the ſupremacy of this country, and the unlimited, unconditional right of taxation over America, this letter contained the moſt ſpecific declaration that no tax whatever ſhould be ever laid on that Mr. *T. Townſhend.*

country. He ſaid, however, that the letter was productive of much worſe conſequences than barely contradicting the ſenſe of Parliament; a Britiſh adminiſtration was no longer to be relied on, for the ſolemn engagement for his Majeſty to three millions of his ſubjects, was no ſooner made than it was ſhamefully violated. What dependence then could America have on any future promiſe? How could ſhe truſt to the ſincerity of our profeſſions, when all adminiſtration had to do, would be to get Parliament to over-rule them, or remove the miniſter under whoſe immediate directions the faith of the nation had been pledged? This was preciſely the caſe with the letter in queſtion; America reſted ſatisfied with the aſſurances it contained, and when the ſyſtem was to be changed, the miniſter was removed, and his engagement on the part of this nation ſet at nought, as a mere unauthoriſed act of office.

Mr. Powys. Mr. *Powys* thought, that a noble Lord's expreſſion, of *unconditional ſubmiſſion*, ought to be explained.

Ld. George Germaine. Lord *George Germaine* denied that he ever ſaid, that he ſhould require an unconditional ſubmiſſion. He did ſay, that he never wiſhed to ſee the government of this country treating with its colonies, while they were in arms againſt it. He then quoted the act of Parliament, and reaſoning from that, ſhewed that whatever turn might be given, or what conſtructions might be made from particular or vague expreſſions, the fact was, that no commiſſion nor inſtructions formed on the baſis of that act, could ever mean to ſend out commiſſioners to treat with rebels in arms. The powers of the commiſſion empowered the commiſſioners to reſtore either whole colonies, or any bodies of them, or even individuals to the King's peace, whenever they returned to their duty. The commanders, both by ſea and land, were to carry on war againſt rebels in arms; how then could they treat with them? If there appeared in any one colony or individual a deſire of returning to duty, if they or he could be received into the King's peace and have pardon, the commiſſion enables the commiſſioners to confer and to encourage ſuch diſpoſitions in order to give peace. Thus far the noble Lord on the ſame bench [Lord North] is juſtified in what he ſaid. But he did not, he never could mean, that the commiſſioners were to treat on the terms of the ſubmiſſion of the colonies---on the terms of their duty to the ſupreme legiſlature, or on the right of taxation. This legiſlature cannot, the act of Parliament does not give up the ſovereignty of the ſupreme legiſlature

giſlature; cannot and does not give up the right of taxation. No inſtruction can authoriſe any one ever to treat about theſe objects. And unleſs we give up all theſe, a revenue ſome way or other muſt be had from America, as from a part in common aid of the whole. This was what the noble Lord intended, and this I venture to ſay, as pledging the noble Lord's opinion.

Colonel *Barré*. The noble Lord ſays, that the commiſſioners cannot treat till the rebels have laid down their arms. Does the act of Parliament mention any conditions upon which laying down their arms, they are to be received into the King's peace? Has the noble Lord mentioned any conditions? What then ſignifies all theſe diſtinctions in debate? In fact their ſubmiſſion muſt be unconditional. Col. *Barré*.

Governor *Johnſtone* cloſed the debate, by inſiſting upon it, that the noble Lord [Lord George Germaine] had, in expreſs terms required *unconditional ſubmiſſion*. That the Lord in the blue riband [Lord North] was for treaty and conciliation almoſt on any conditions, ſo that Great Britain could derive any advantage from it. That theſe opinions were totally and abſolutely irreconcileable. What might be made out of the hodge-podge of both jumbled together, he left to the Houſe to conſider, and to events to prove. Gov. *Johnſtone*.

The queſtion being called for, was put. For it 85; againſt it 171.

May 23.

Mr. *Hartley* made the following motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, in which he was ſeconded by Sir George Savile. He opened the motion very ſhortly to the following effect; that there was not any occaſion for many words to explain the motives for recommending ſuch an addreſs to the Houſe, as the terms in which it was drawn up, were, when read, ſufficiently explanatory of the intent; that he wiſhed to leave upon record, a teſtimony for himſelf and for his friends, of their anxiety and apprehenſions for the important events of this year, and of their readineſs to ſacrifice the minute perſonal conſiderations of rural amuſements and relaxations, to the momentous concerns of this country and America. He thought that the unlimited confidence, which the Houſe had put in miniſters, who were known to be adverſe to America, without any materials of information laid before them, together with the neglectful manner of turning our back upon their cauſe, would alienate the Americans from the hopes of reconciliation. He therefore wiſhed to ſhew them, Mr. *Hartley*

that

that they ſtill had ſome friends left, who thought no anxiety or labour too much, to take the leaſt chance of improving any favourable event that might happen, towards the reſtoration of peace, and to prevent the effuſion of blood. He moved, "that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, ſetting forth, that his faithful Commons, in compliance with the ſentiments and recommendations of his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, have been induced to ſupport his Majeſty with very great and expenſive armaments, both by ſea and land, together with many powers of coercion and puniſhment of ſuch of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America as are in a ſtate of reſiſtance to his authority; that his faithful Commons, repoſing themſelves implicitly upon the wiſdom and moderation of his Majeſty's councils, and without any communication of the detail of matters and tranſactions in America, either for the governors of the ſeveral provinces or the commanders of his Majeſty's forces, or any communication of authentic papers from any of the public offices correſponding with the plantations, which might be explanatory of the views, tempers, forces, connexions, public proceedings, number and diſpoſition of the perſons diſcontented and in arms, have adopted meaſures, in general confidence of the recommendations of his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne without ſpecific matters of information, his Majeſty not having thought proper to refer any ſuch to this Houſe; that his faithful Commons having repoſed a boundleſs truſt in the wiſdom of his Majeſty's councils, think themſelves ſo much the more bound to their conſtituents, and to their country, to watch that the powers which they have ſo entruſted to his Majeſty, may not be ignorantly or deſtructively applied by his miniſters, and, as the events of this anxious and important year may probably be deciſive to the future union and well-being of all his Majeſty's dominions, and as the advice of Parliament at the ſhorteſt notice may be of the utmoſt importance to the ſalvation of theſe kingdoms; and as a continued ſeries of unſucceſsful and unpromiſed events have attended the execution of his Majeſty's councils for many months paſt, from the loſs of Ticonderoga to the retreat of his Majeſty's forces from Boſton, which ſeem to betray either ignorance or concealment of the operating cauſes which have produced ſuch unexpected events, and which have occaſioned a general diſquietude and alarm, that his faithful Commons humbly entreat, that his Majeſty will be

be graciouſly pleaſed not to prorogue the Parliament, but that he will ſuffer them to continue ſitting by adjournments during the ſummer, that they may be ready to receive, from time to time, ſuch information of the tranſactions in America, as his Majeſty ſhall think proper to lay before them, to watch and to provide for every important event at the earlieſt moment." It paſſed in the negative.

This day the King came to the Houſe of Peers.

Before his Majeſty paſſed the bills, the Speaker addreſſed him to nearly the following purport.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's faithful Commons, have in the preſent ſeſſion, paſſed ſeveral wiſe, ſalutary, and neceſſary laws; particularly the law for prohibiting all trade and commerce with America, the law for the more ſpeedy and effectual manning your Majeſty's navy, and the law for eſtabliſhing a national militia. Your Majeſty's faithful Commons, with equal aſſiduity and attention, have performed every duty, through a long and ſevere ſeſſion. The buſineſs of America has engroſſed the greateſt part of their attention. Nothing has been wanting on their part to ſtrengthen the hands of government; they have voted the moſt full and ample ſupplies. Convinced of the juſtice and neceſſity of ſecuring the ſubordinate dependence of America, they have chearfully co-operated in every propoſition for ſecuring the duty of your Majeſty's ſubjects in that country, and their obedience to the legiſlative power of Great Britain. Your Majeſty's faithful Commons, whatever meaſures may have been taken for the ſecurity of both, by a proper exertion of the ſtrength of this country, do not wiſh for conqueſt, but for peace and conciliation. And, truſting to your Majeſty's parental attention to the intereſts of every part of the empire, they have a full reliance on your Majeſty's wiſdom and goodneſs, that the preſent diſputes with America will be happily terminated; and peace eſtabliſhed on ſo firm a baſis, as to prevent a return of the ſame evil in times to come.

His Majeſty having paſſed the bills, put an end to the ſeſſion with the following ſpeech.

My Lords and Gentlemen. The *King's Speech.*

The concluſion of the public buſineſs, and the advanced ſeaſon of the year, make it proper for me to give you ſome receſs; but I cannot put an end to this ſeſſion without aſſuring you, that the freſh inſtances of your affectionate attatchment to me, and of your ſteady attention and adherence

rence to the true intereſts of your country, which you have ſhewn through the whole courſe of your important deliberations, afford me the higheſt ſatisfacton.

No alteration has happened in the ſtate of foreign affairs ſince your meeting; and it is with pleaſure I inform you, that the aſſurances which I have received of the diſpoſitions of the ſeveral powers in Europe, promiſe a continuance of the general tranquility.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It was with real regret and concern that I found myſelf under the neceſſity of aſking of my faithful Commons any extraordinary ſupplies: I thank you for the readineſs and diſpatch with which they have been granted; and they are the more acceptable to me, as you have ſhewn, in the manner of raiſing them, an equal regard to the exigencies of the ſervice, and the eaſe of my people; and you may be aſſured, that the confidence you repoſe in me ſhall be uſed with proper frugality, and applied only to the purpoſes for which it was intended.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are engaged in a great national cauſe, the proſecution of which muſt inevitably be attended with many difficulties and much expence: but when we conſider that the eſſential rights and intereſts of the whole empire are deeply concerned in the iſſue of it, and can have no ſafety or ſecurity but in that conſtitutional ſubordination for which we are contending, I am convinced that you will not think any price too high for the preſervation of ſuch objects.

I will ſtill entertain a hope that my rebellious ſubjects may be awakened to a ſenſe of their errors, and that, by a voluntary return to their duty, they will juſtify me in bringing about the favourite wiſh of my heart, the reſtoration of harmony and the re-eſtabliſhment of order and happineſs in every part of my dominions. But if a due ſubmiſſion ſhould not be obtained from ſuch motives and ſuch diſpoſitions on their part, I truſt that I ſhall be able, under the bleſſing of Providence, to effectuate it by a full exertion of the great force with which you have entruſted me.

By accident the following ſpeech was omitted, upon Sir James Lowther's motion, relative to the employing of foreign troops in the dependencies of Great Britain, without the previous conſent of Parliament.

Hon. *Temple Luttrell* ſpoke laſt in the debate *(ſee vol. iii. p. 494)* ſaid, he had no intention of detaining the Houſe on that occaſion at ſo late an hour of the night, but for his juſt receiving aſſurances from a worthy member near the door, who ſuppoſed he was quitting the Houſe without waiting a diviſion, that if he would ſtay and attend to Mr. Attorney General, it would be impoſſible to have another doubt left upon the legality of ſuch a power as was now aſſerted by the crown. He had therefore, liſtened with the moſt earneſt attention to that firſt advocate of the bar, without the promiſed conviction; ſo far from it, his arguments ſerved but to confirm the doctrine laid down by the honourable Baronet who ſo ably introduced this motion. He did believe, however, that if it were within the compaſs of profeſſional fineſſe, or florid eloquence, that gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, would have come off triumphant over all his ſcruples; was truly concerned, he could not be aſſiſted with the lights of that other great luminary of the law Mr. Solicitor General, who at the beginning of the evening, was from every quarter of the Houſe, expected to ſhine forth with more than uſual luſtre. He thought that honourable member, conſidered himſelf as pledged to Parliament to maintain his former propoſition on this topic, that his Majeſty might not only, by virtue of his prerogative, introduce foreign troops into the dependencies of Great Britain without conſulting the will of Parliament, but might do the ſame into any of the ſea-ports of this iſland, or even into the Tower of London. He could have told that honourable member, that previous to the Revolution, there were no ſtanding forces ever known in this country, excepting the King's perſonal guards, but which were conſtantly kept as garriſons in fortreſſes near our coaſts. Here Mr. Luttrell drew a picture of the Solicitor ſneaking (as he termed it) behind the Speaker's chair; and then obſerved on what had fallen from the ſeveral lawyers who, he ſaid, had ſtruggled in this debate to uphold the miſchievous and unconſtitutional tenets of adminiſtration; and applied a ſaying of Lewis the Twelfth of France, that lawyers do with their law as ſhoemakers do with their

Hon. *Temple Luttrell.*

leather; they pinch it, twiſt it, beat it, and ſtretch it, till it ſuits whatever meaſure they aim at: this was however a meaſure none of the very ingenious gentlemen of the long robe could bring the moſt pliant leather of his law exactly to fit. Even Mr. Attorney General, who he muſt, in juſtice, allow to be the very Criſpin of his trade, had found it a job *ultra crepidam*. The honourable member who made the motion, and his friend near him [Governor Johnſtone] who ſeconded him, had clearly ſhewn, that the introduction of foreign troops, without conſent of Parliament, was ever conſidered, in the Engliſh law, as contrary to the fundamental conſtitutions of the realm: proofs had been given, that it was expreſſly ſo declared in the reigns of our Edwards and Henrys; and in late times, by the ſpirit of the bill of rights: that theſe declarations were an affirmance of the law as it ſtood in the time of *magna-charta*; which law was in being before the acceſſion of the Plantagenets or Norman kings, and was probably eſtabliſhed in the Saxon reigns earlier than the days of the Confeſſor. A gentleman on the other ſide of the Houſe had ended his ſpeech with a curious exultation, "thank God, the zeal of foreign troops is not wanting for the preſent war." Mr. Luttrell compared this critical conjuncture to the æra of the Revolution, when King James the Second demanded the Scotch Dutch, but had been refuſed by the States-General, who anſwered, that they had granted them to cruſh rebellion in the duke of Monmouth's revolt, but they ſhould never be uſed as inſtruments to ſubvert the liberties of Great Britain.

I am ſorry to learn, that our national troops, even the guards in this capital, are ſo ready as the honourable gentleman tells you, to ſpill the blood of their countrymen, armed in a cauſe worthy of Britons. Recollect the firſt dawn of the glorious Revolution, which gave this diadem to the family of Brunſwick. Britiſh ſoldiers then held different maxims of military obligations in the land of civil liberty. I marvel that we have never voted in this Houſe the charge of a ſuperb monumental column and inſcription, to commemorate the patriotiſm of the Earl of Litchfield's regiment in the year 1688, when they did more eſſential ſervice to their country by laying down their arms, than any military corps could ever boaſt of in the field, accoutered at all points; they juſtly preferred the civil and religious rights of their country,

country, to the arbitrary mandates of any monarch: they, Sir, thought, almoſt to a man, with a noble military Peer in the other Houſe of Parliament [Earl of Effingham] to whoſe deſert, it would be preſumption in me to attempt to do juſtice, with the brighteſt colours of language I could command: the ſtrong ſentiments of veneration for his character, with which I feel myſelf impreſſed, go ſomewhat nearer to pay him that tribute of gratitude which is due to him from every man who wiſhes well to this empire. He, Sir, conſidered the duty of a good citizen, to be paramount to that of a good ſoldier; that, his obedience to his ſovereign, however important, however ſacred, was but a *ſecondary* conſideration, his *firſt* allegiance, his *firſt* ſervice to the public.

We learn from Rapin, and other credible authorities, that, previous to the Revolution, a letter from the prince of Orange to the officers of the Engliſh army, and another from admiral Herbert to the Engliſh fleet, by his highneſs's order, were printed and publiſhed in London; the deſign of which was, to inform the army and navy of the true intentions of the prince, and to repreſent to them, that, in being the King's inſtrument to accompliſh his deſigns, they were labouring their own ruin: the officers, ſoldiers, and ſeamen, were conjured not to ſuffer themſelves to be abuſed by a falſe notion of honour, to ſerve their king contrary to the manifeſt intereſt of their country. Theſe two letters (adds the hiſtorian) had a wonderful effect upon officers, ſoldiers, and ſailors, ſo that from this time they reſolved not to draw their ſwords in ſo wrongful a quarrel. In my opinion, nothing ought to be more ſeriouſly alarming to the ſubjects of this country, and its ſeveral dependencies, than to hear the modern language but too univerſally held both in public and private, by our beſt officers in the army: "*they are obliged in honour to execute implicitly the orders of their ſovereign, while they hold a commiſſion under him.*" I maintain, Sir, that every military commiſſion to ſerve in the Britiſh army, whether in foreign or domeſtic employ, is from their country, tho' the nomination depends immediately on the ſovereign, as the executive hand of the ſtate: and when a King of Great Britain beſtows any commiſſion whatever, and on whomſoever it may be, from a field-marſhal to an enſign, it is virtually with the ſame implied terms which were ſo nobly expreſſed by one of the moſt enterpriſing as well as one of the moſt humane and wiſeſt of the Roman

emperors; "Take this ſword" (ſaid Trajan, when he pre
ſented it as the badge of office to Saburanus, whom he ha
appointed prefect of the Pretorian guards) "remember, it
your duty to uſe it for my defence while I govern *well*; if
govern *ill*, your duty to your country, *beyond your duty to m*
will oblige you, as a good citizen and an honeſt man, to u
it for my deſtruction."

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NEW COMMISSION

OF THE

GOVERNOR

OF

QUEBEC;

AND OTHER

INSTRUMENTS

OF

AUTHORITY,

DERIVED FROM THE

CROWN

RELATIVE TO

AMERICA.

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The New Commiſſion of the Governor of the Province of QUEBECK.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To our truſty and well-beloved Guy Carleton, *Eſquire, greeting.*

WHEREAS we did by our letters patent under our great ſeal of Great Britain, bearing date at Weſtminſter the twelfth day of April, in the eighth year of our reign, conſtitute and appoint you to be our captain general and governor in chief in and over our province of Quebec in America, bounded on the Labrador coaſt by the river St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river through the lake St. John to the ſouth-eaſt of lake Nipiſſin, from whence the ſaid line, croſſing the river St. Lawrence and lake Champlain in forty-five degrees of northern latitude, paſſes along the high lands, which divide the rivers that empty themſelves into the ſaid river St. Lawrence, from thoſe which fall into the ſea, and alſo along the north coaſt of the bay *des Chaleurs*, and the coaſt of the gulph of St. Lawrence to cape Rozieres, and from thence croſſing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence by the weſt end of the iſland of Anticoſti, terminates at the aforeſaid river St. John, together with all the rights, members, and appurtenances whatſoever thereunto belonging, for and during our will and pleaſure, as by the ſaid recited letters patent, relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear. And whereas we did alſo by our letters patent under our great ſeal of Great Britain, bearing date at Weſtminſter, the day of in the year of our reign, conſtitute and appoint Molineux Shuldham, eſq. to be our go-

vernor and commander in chief in and over our iſland of Newfoundland, and all the coaſt of Labrador, from the entrance of Hudſon's ſtreights to the river St. John, which diſcharges itſelf into the ſea nearly oppoſite the weſt end of the iſland of Anticoſti, including that iſland, with any other ſmall iſlands on the ſaid coaſt of Labrador, and alſo the iſlands of Madelaine in the gulph of St. Lawrence, as alſo of all our forts and garriſons erected and eſtabliſhed in our ſaid iſlands of Newfoundland, Anticoſti, and Madelaine, or on the coaſt of Labrador within the limits aforeſaid, for and during our will and pleaſure, as by the ſaid letters patent, relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear. Now know you, that we have revoked and determined, and by theſe preſents revoke and determine, the ſaid recited letters patent granted to you, the ſaid Guy Carleton, as aforeſaid, and every clauſe, article, and thing therein contained; and that we have alſo revoked and determined, and do by theſe preſents revoke and determine ſo much and ſuch part of the ſaid recited letters patent granted to Molineux Shuldham, eſq. as aforeſaid, as relates to the coaſt of Labrador, including the iſland of Anticoſti, with any other ſmall iſlands on the ſaid coaſt of Labrador, and every clauſe, article, and thing therein contained, ſo far as the ſame relates to the ſaid coaſt of Labrador, and the iſlands herein before recited. And further know you, that we repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you, the ſaid Guy Carleton, of our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to conſtitute and appoint you, the ſaid Guy Carleton, to be our captain-general and governor in chief in and over our province of Quebeck in America, comprehending all our territories, iſlands, and countries in North America, bounded on the ſouth by a line from the bay of Chaleurs along the high lands, which divide the rivers that empty themſelves into the river St. Lawrence, from thoſe which fall into the ſea, to a point in forty-five degrees of northern latitude, on the eaſtern bank of the river Connecticut; keeping the ſame latitude directly weſt through the lake Champlain, until in the ſame latitude it meets with the river St. Lawrence, from thence up the eaſtern bank of the ſaid river to the lake Ontario, thence through the lake Ontario, and the river, commonly called Niagara, and thence along by the eaſtern and ſouth eaſtern bank of lake Erie, following the ſaid bank, until the ſame ſhall be interſected

Revocation of the laſt patent.

Commiſſion to be capt. gen. and gov. in chief of the province.

Boundaries of the province.

ſected by the northern boundary granted by the charter of the province of Penſylvania, in caſe the ſame ſhall be ſo interſected, and from thence along the ſaid northern and weſtern boundaries of the ſaid province, until the ſaid weſtern boundary ſtrikes the Ohio; but, in caſe the ſaid bank of the ſaid lake ſhall not be found to be ſo interſected, then following the ſaid bank, until it ſhall arrive at the point of the ſaid bank, which ſhall be neareſt to the north-weſtern angle of the ſaid province of Penſylvania, and thence by a right line to the ſaid north-weſtern angle of the ſaid province, and thence along the weſtern boundary of the ſaid province, until it ſtrikes the river Ohio, and along the bank of the ſaid river weſtward to the banks of Miſſiſſippi, and northward along the eaſtern bank of the ſaid river to the ſouthern boundary of the territory granted to the merchants adventurers of England trading to Hudſon's Bay; and alſo all ſuch territories, iſlands, and countries, which have, ſince the tenth of February, 1763, been made part of the government of Newfoundland, as aforeſaid, together with all the rights, members, and appurtenances whatſoever thereunto belonging.

Gov. to act according to the powers and directions of this commiſſion, and according to the King's inſtructions.

And we do hereby require and command you to do and execute all things in due manner, that ſhall belong to your ſaid command, and the truſt we have repoſed in you, according to the ſeveral powers and directions granted or appointed you by this preſent commiſſion, and the inſtructions and authorities herewith given unto you, or by ſuch further powers, inſtructions, and authorities as ſhall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you under our ſignet or ſign manual, or by our order in our privy council, and according to ſuch ordinances as ſhall hereafter be made and agreed upon by you, with the advice and conſent of the council of our ſaid province under your government, in ſuch manner and form as is herein after expreſſed.

Oaths to be taken by the gov.

And our will and pleaſure is, that you, the ſaid Guy Carleton, do, after the publication of theſe our letters patent, in ſuch manner and form as has been accuſtomed to be uſed on like occaſions, in the firſt place take the oaths appointed to be taken by an act paſſed in the firſt year of the reign of King George the Firſt, intituled, "*An act for the further ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon and government, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the heirs of the late princeſs Sophia, being proteſtants, and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and his open and ſecret abettors*"; and by an act paſſed

Thoſe appointed by 1 Geo. I.

in

Thoſe appointed by 6 Geo. III.

in the ſixth year of our reign, intituled, "*An act for altering the oath of abjuration, and the aſſurance; and for amending ſo much of an act of the ſeventh year of her late majeſty Queen Anne, intituled, An act for the improvement of the union of the two kingdoms, as, after the time therein limitted, requires the delivery of certain liſts and copies therein mentioned, to perſons indicted of high treaſon, or miſpriſion of treaſon;*" as alſo that you make and ſubſcribe the declaration mentioned in an act of parliament, made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, "*An act for preventing dangers which may happen from Popiſh recuſants;*" and likewiſe that you take the oath uſually taken by the governors in the plantations, for the due execution of the office and truſt of our captain-general and governor in and over our ſaid province, and for the due and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice; and further that you take the oath required to be taken by governors of the plantations, to do their utmoſt, that the ſeveral laws relating to trade and the plantations be duly obſerved; which ſaid oaths and declaration our council of our ſaid province, or any three of the members thereof, have hereby full power and authority, and are required to tender and adminiſter to you; all which being duly performed, you ſhall yourſelf adminiſter to each of the members of our ſaid council, (except as herein after excepted) the ſaid oaths mentioned in the ſaid acts, intituled, "*An act for the further ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon and government, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the heirs of the late princeſs Sophia, being proteſtants, and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and his open and ſecret abettors;*" and "*An act for altering the oath of abjuration, and the aſſurance, and for amending ſo much of an act of the ſeventh year of her late majeſty Queen Anne, intituled, An act for the improvement of the union of the two kingdoms, as after the time therein limitted, requires the delivery of certain liſts and copies, therein mentioned, to perſons indicted of high treaſon, or miſpriſion of treaſon;*" as alſo cauſe them to make and ſubſcribe the aforementioned declaration, and to adminiſter unto them the uſual oath for the due execution of their places and truſts.

Declaration againſt tranſubſtantion, 25 Car. II. Oath of office, and oath concerning the law of trade.

Oaths to be taken by members of the council.

Thoſe of the romiſh religion, exempt from all oaths;

And whereas we may find it expedient for our ſervice that our council of our ſaid province ſhould be in part compoſed of ſuch of our Canadian ſubjects, or their deſcendants, as remain within the ſame under the faith of the treaty of Paris, and who may profeſs the religion of the church of Rome; it is therefore our will and pleaſure, that in all caſes

where

where ſuch perſons ſhall or may be admitted, either into our ſaid council or into any other offices, they ſhall be exempted from all teſts, and from taking any other oath than that preſcribed in and by an act of parliament, paſſed in the fourteenth year of our reign, intituled, "*An act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebeck in North America*; and alſo the uſual oath for the due execution of their places and truſts reſpectively.

except that preſcribed by ſtat. 14 Geo. III.

And we do further give and grant unto you, the ſaid Guy Carleton, full power and authority from time to time, and at any time hereafter, by yourſelf, or by any other to be authorized by you in that behalf, to adminiſter and give the oaths mentioned in the ſaid acts, intituled, "*An act for the further ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon and government, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the heirs of the late princeſs Sophia, being proteſtants, and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and his open and ſecret abettors*," and, "*An act for altering the oath of abjuration, and the aſſurance; and for amending ſo much of an act of the ſeventh year of her late majeſty Queen Anne, intituled, An act for the improvement of the union of the two kingdoms, as, after the time therein limitted, requires the delivery of certain liſts and copies therein mentioned, to perſons indicted of high treaſon, or miſpriſion of treaſon*," to all and every ſuch perſon or perſons, as you ſhall think fit, who ſhall at any time or times paſs into our ſaid province, or ſhall be reſident or abiding there.

Power for the governor to adminiſter or impower others to adminiſter the ſaid oaths.

And we do hereby authorize and impower you to keep and uſe the public ſeal of our province of Quebeck for ſealing all things whatſoever, that ſhall paſs the great ſeal of our ſaid province.

Power to uſe public ſeal.

And we do hereby give and grant unto you, the ſaid Guy Carleton, full power and authority, with the advice and conſent of our ſaid council, to make ordinances for the peace, welfare, and good government of the ſaid province, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, and ſuch others, as ſhall reſort thereunto, and for the benefit of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors; provided always, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to the authoriſing and impowering the paſſing any ordinance or ordinances for laying any taxes or duties within the ſaid province, ſuch rates and taxes only excepted, as the inhabitants of any town or diſtrict within our ſaid province may be authorized

Power with conſent of the council to make ordinances;

thorized by any ordinance paſſed by you, with the advice and conſent of the ſaid council, to aſſeſs, levy, and apply within the ſaid town or diſtrict for the purpoſe of making roads, erecting and repairing public buildings, or for any other purpoſe reſpecting the local convenience and œconomy of ſuch town or diſtrict; provided alſo, that every ordinance, ſo to be made by you, by and with the advice and conſent of the ſaid council, ſhall be, within ſix months from the paſſing thereof, tranſmitted to us under our ſeal of our ſaid province for our approbation or diſallowance of the ſame; as alſo duplicates thereof by the next conveyance; and in caſe any, or all of the ſaid ordinances ſhall at any time be diſallowed and not approved, and ſo ſignified by us, our heirs and ſucceſſors by order in their, or our privy council unto you, the ſaid Guy Carleton, or to the commander in chief of our ſaid province for the time being, then ſuch and ſo many of the ſaid ordinances, as ſhall be ſo diſallowed and not approved, ſhall from the promulgation of the ſaid order in council within the ſaid province ceaſe, determine and become utterly void and of no effect; provided alſo, that no ordinance touching religion, or by which any puniſhment may be inflicted greater than fine or impriſonment for three months, ſhall be of any force or effect, until the ſame ſhall have been allowed and confirmed by us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and ſuch allowance or confirmation ſignified to you, or to the commander in chief of our ſaid province for the time being, by their or our order in their or our privy council.

which ſhall be tranſmitted to England within ſix months;

Provided alſo, that no ordinance ſhall be paſſed at any meeting of the council, where leſs than a majority of the whole council is preſent, or at any time, except between the firſt day of January and the firſt day of May, unleſs upon ſome urgent occaſion; in which caſe every member thereof reſident at the town of Quebeck, or within fifty miles thereof, ſhall be perſonally ſummoned to attend the ſame: and to the end that nothing may be paſſed or done by our ſaid council to the prejudice of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, we will and ordain, that you, the ſaid Guy Carleton, ſhall have and enjoy a negative voice in the making and paſſing of all ordinances, as aforeſaid.

But none to paſs unleſs a majority of the council be preſent, or between Jan. 1, and May 1.

Govern. to have a negative voice.

And we do by theſe preſents give and grant unto you, the ſaid Guy Carleton, full power and authority, with the advice and conſent of our ſaid council, to erect, conſtitute and eſtabliſh ſuch and ſo many courts of judicature and publi

Power with conſent of the council to erect courts of judicature;

public juſtice within our ſaid province under your government, as you and they ſhall think fit and neceſſary for the hearing and determining all cauſes, as well criminal as civil, and for awarding execution thereupon, with all reaſonable and neceſſary powers, authorities, fees, and privileges belonging thereunto; as alſo to appoint and commiſſionate fit perſons in the ſeveral parts of your government to adminiſter the oaths mentioned in the aforeſaid acts, intituled, "*An act for the further ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon and government; and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the heirs of the late princeſs Sophia, being proteſtants; and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and his open and ſecret abettors;*" and, "*An act for altering the oath of abjuration, and the aſſurance; and for amending ſo much of an act of the ſeventh year of her late majeſty queen Anne, intituled, An act for the improvement of the union of the two kingdoms, as, after the time therein limitted, requires the delivery of certain liſts and copies, therein mentioned, to perſons indicted of high treaſon, or miſpriſion of treaſon;*" as alſo to tender and adminiſter the aforeſaid declaration to ſuch perſons belonging to the ſaid courts, as ſhall be obliged to take the ſame.

and to commiſſionate fit perſons to adminiſter the aforeſaid oaths to perſons belonging to ſuch courts.

And we do hereby grant unto you full power and authority to conſtitute and appoint judges, and in caſes requiſite commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, and other neceſſary officers and miniſters in our ſaid province for the better adminiſtration of juſtice, and putting the laws in execution; and to adminiſter or cauſe to be adminiſtered unto them ſuch oath or oaths, as are uſually given for the due execution and performance of offices and places, and for the clearing of truth in judicial cauſes.

Power to appoint judges, commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, juſtices of the peace, and other officers of juſtice.

And we do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, where you ſhall ſee cauſe, or ſhall judge any offender or offenders in criminal matters, or for any fines or forfeitures due unto us, fit objects of our mercy, to pardon all ſuch offenders, and remit all ſuch offences, fines, and forfeitures; treaſon and wilful murder only excepted; in which caſes you ſhall likewiſe have power upon extraordinary occaſions to grant reprieves to the offenders, until, and to the intent our royal pleaſure may be known therein.

Power to pardon crimes.

And we do by theſe preſents give and grant unto you full power and authority to collate any perſon or perſons to any

Power to collate to eccleſiaſtical benefices.

churches, chapels, or other eccleſiaſtical benefices within our ſaid province, as often as any of them ſhall happen to be void.

Power to levy troops and employ them againſt enemies, pirates, and rebels;

And we do hereby give and grant unto you, the ſaid Guy Carleton, by yourſelf, or by your captains and commanders by you to be authorized, full power and authority to levy, arm, muſter, command, and employ all perſons whatſoever reſiding within our ſaid province; and, as occaſion ſhall ſerve, them to march, embark, or tranſport from one place to another, for the reſiſting and withſtanding of all enemies, pirates, and rebels both at land and ſea; and to tranſport ſuch forces to any of our plantations in America, if neceſſity ſhall require, for defence of the ſame againſt the invaſion or attempts of any of our enemies; and ſuch enemies, pirates and rebels, if there ſhall be occaſion, to purſue and proſecute in, or out of, the limits of our ſaid province; and, if it ſhall ſo pleaſe God, them to vanquiſh, apprehend, and take, and, being taken, according to law to put to death, or keep or preſerve alive at your diſcretion, and to execute martial law in time of invaſion, war, or other times, when by law it may be executed; and to do and execute all and every other thing and things, which to our captain-general and governor in chief doth or of right ought to belong.

and to execute martial law, in time of war.

Power with conſent of the council, to build forts and caſtles;

and to fortify and furniſh them with arms, &c. and to demoliſh or diſmantle them.

And we do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, by and with the advice and conſent of our ſaid council, to erect, raiſe, and build in our ſaid province ſuch and ſo many forts, platforms, caſtles, cities, boroughs, towns, and fortifications, as you by the advice aforeſaid ſhall judge neceſſary; and the ſame or any of them to fortify and furniſh with ordnance, ammunition, and all ſorts of arms fit and neceſſary for the ſecurity and defence of our ſaid province; and, by the advice aforeſaid, the ſame again, or any of them to demoliſh or diſmantle, as may be moſt convenient.

Power to appoint captains and other officers of ſhips, and to grant them commiſſions to execute the law martial.

And foraſmuch as divers mutinies and diſorders may happen by perſons ſhipped and employed at ſea, during the time of war; and to the end, that ſuch, as ſhall be ſhipped and employed at ſea during the time of war, may be better governed and ordered, we do hereby give and grant unto you, the ſaid Guy Carleton, full power and authority to conſtitute and appoint captains, lieutenants, maſters of ſhips, and other commanders and officers; and to grant to ſuch captains, lieutenants, maſters of ſhips, and other commanders

manders and officers, commiſſions to execute the law martial during the time of war, according to the directions of an act paſſed in the twenty-ſecond year of the reign of our late royal grandfather, intituled, "*An act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of his Majeſty's ſhips, veſſels, and forces by ſea*;" and to uſe ſuch proceedings, authorities, puniſhments, corrections, and executions upon any offender or offenders, who ſhall be mutinous, ſeditious, diſorderly, or any way unruly either at ſea, or during the time of their abode or reſidence in any of the ports, harbours, or bays in our ſaid province, as the caſe ſhall be found to require, according to martial law; and the ſaid directions, during the the time of war, as aforeſaid.

This ſhall not affect any officers, &c. on board ſhips commiſſioned by the admiralty, when they commit offences either on the high ſea, or in any river, creek, or haven.

Provided, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to the enabling you, or any by your authority to hold plea, or have any juriſdiction of any offence, cauſe, matter, or thing committed or done upon the high ſea, or within any of the havens, rivers, or creeks of our ſaid province under your government, by any captain, commander, lieutenant, maſter, officer, ſeaman, ſoldier, or perſon whatſoever, who ſhall be in actual ſervice and pay, in or on board any of our ſhips of war, or other veſſels acting by immediate commiſſion or warrant from our commiſſioners for executing the office of our high admiral of Great Britain, or from our high admiral of Great Britain for the time being, under the ſeal of our admiralty; but that ſuch captain, commander, lieutenant, maſter, officer, ſeaman, ſoldier, or other perſon ſo offending, ſhall be left to be proceeded againſt, and tried, as their offences ſhall require, either by commiſſion under our great ſeal of this kingdom, as the ſtatute of the twenty-eighth of Henry VIII. directs; or by commiſſion from our ſaid commiſſioners for executing the office of high admiral of Great Britain, or from our high admiral of Great Britain for the time being, according to the aforementioned act, intituled, "*An act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of his Majeſty's ſhips, veſſels, and forces by ſea*; and not otherwiſe,

But theſe perſons ſhall be tried for ſuch offences either by commiſſions under the great ſeal of Great Britain or by commiſſion from the admiralty.

Provided nevertheleſs, that all diſorders and miſdemeanors committed on ſhore by any captain, commander, lieutenant, maſter, officer, ſeaman, ſoldier, or other perſon whatſoever belonging to any of our ſhips of war, or other veſſels acting by

But for offences committed on ſhore, thoſe perſons ſhall be tried and

punished according to the laws of the place where the offence shall be committed.

by immediate commission or warrant from our commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of Great Britain, or from our high admiral of Great Britain for the time being, under the seal of our admiralty, may be tried and punished according to the laws of the place, where any such disorders, offences, and misdemeanors shall be committed on shore; notwithstanding such offender be in our actual service, and borne in our pay on board any such our ships of war, or other vessels acting by immediate commission, or warrant from our commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of Great Britain, or from our high admiral of Great Britain for the time being, as aforesaid, so as he shall not receive any protection for the avoiding of justice for such offences committed on shore from any pretence of his being employed in our service at sea.

Power with consent of the council to dispose of public monies, for support of government

And our further will and pleasure is, that all public monies granted and raised for the public uses of our said province, be issued out by warrant from you, by and with the advice and consent of our council, as aforesaid, for the support of the government, and not otherwise.

Power with consent of the council, to grant lands.

And we likewise give and grant unto you full power and authority, by and with the advice and consent of our said council, to settle and agree with the inhabitants of our said province for such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as now are, or hereafter shall be in our power to dispose of, and them to grant to any person or persons upon such terms and under such moderate quit-rents, services, and acknowledgements to be thereupon reserved unto us, as you, with the advice aforesaid, shall think fit; which said grants are to pass, and be sealed by our public seal of our said province, and being entered upon record by such officer or officers as shall be appointed thereunto, shall be good and effectual in law against us, our heirs and successors.

Grants to be under the public seal and to be registered.

Power, with consent of the council to appoint fairs, &c.

And we do hereby give you the said Guy Carleton full power and authority to order and appoint fairs, marts, and markets; as also such and so many ports, harbours, bays, havens, and other places for the conveniency and security of shipping, and for the better loading and unloading of goods and merchandizes, in such and so many places, as by you, with the advice and consent of our said council, shall be thought fit and necessary.

All officers, &c. to aid and assist the

And we do hereby require and command all officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other inhabitants of our

our ſaid province to be obedient, aiding, and aſſiſting unto you, the ſaid Guy Carleton, in the execution of this our commiſſion, and of the powers and authorities therein contained; and in caſe of your death or abſence from our ſaid province and government, to be obedient, aiding, and aſſiſting, as aforeſaid, to the lieutenant governor or commander in chief for the time being, to whom we do therefore by theſe preſents give and grant all and ſingular the powers and authorities herein granted to be by him executed and enjoyed, during our pleaſure, or until your arrival within our ſaid province.

governor in the execution of his commiſſion.

And if upon your death or abſence out of our ſaid province, there be no perſon upon the place commiſſionated or appointed by us to be lieutenant governor or commander in chief of our ſaid province; our will and pleaſure is, that the eldeſt councillor, being a natural born ſubject of Great Britain, Ireland, or the plantations, and profeſſing the proteſtant religion, who ſhall be at the time of your death or abſence reſiding within our ſaid province, ſhall take upon him the adminiſtration of the government, and execute our ſaid commiſſion and inſtructions, and the ſeveral powers and authorities therein contained, in the ſame manner and to all intents and purpoſes, as other our governor or commander in chief ſhould or ought to do, in caſe of your abſence, until your return, and in all caſes until our further pleaſure be known therein.

who to be commander in chief of the province, in caſe of the death or abſence of the governor.

And we do hereby declare, ordain, and appoint, that you, the ſaid Guy Carleton, ſhall and may hold, execute, and enjoy the office and place of our captain general and governor in chief, in and over our ſaid province of Quebeck, and all the territories dependent thereon; with all and ſingular the powers and authorities hereby granted unto you, for and during our will and pleaſure.

This office to be held during the King's pleaſure.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent; witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the day of in the year of our reign.

Former

Former COMMISSION of CAPTAIN GENERAL and GOVERNOUR in CHIEF of the Province of QUEBECK.*

G. R.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth, to our truſty and well-beloved JAMES MURRAY, *Eſquire, Greeting:*

Commiſſion to be captain general and governour in chief of the province.

WE, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the prudence, courage and loyalty of you, the ſaid James Murray, of our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have thought fit to conſtitute and appoint, and by theſe preſents do conſtitute and appoint you, the ſaid James Murray, to be our captain general and governour in chief in and over our province of Quebeck in America; bounded on the Labrador coaſt by the river St. John; and from thence by a line drawn

Boundaries of the province.

* *Articles of capitulation granted by Sir Geoffry Amherſt to the Canadians, upon the ſurrender of Montreal and the whole province of Canada to the Britiſh arms, in September*, 1760.

[N. B. *The articles that are here omitted are intirely of a temporary nature, and no way affect the preſent conſtitution of the province.*]

Art. IV. The militia, after being come out of the above towns, forts, and poſts, ſhall return to their homes without being moleſted, on any pretence whatſoever, on account of their having carried arms. *Granted.*

Art. VII. The magazines, the artillery, firelocks, ſabres, ammunition of war, and in general, every thing that belongs to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as well in the towns of Montreal, and Trois Rivieres, as in the forts and poſts mentioned in the third article, ſhall be delivered up, according to exact inventories to the commiſſioners, who ſhall be appointed to receive the ſame in the name of his Britannic Majeſty. Duplicates of the ſaid inventories ſhall be given to the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

This is every thing that can be aſked on this article.

Art. XII. The moſt convenient method that can be found ſhall be appointed to carry the Marquis de Vaudreuil, by the ſtreighteſt paſſage, to the firſt ſea port in France. The neceſſary accommodation ſhall be made for him, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, M. de Rigaud, governor of Montreal, and the ſuite of this general. This veſſel ſhall be properly victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty; and the Marquis de Vaudreuil ſhall take with him his papers, without their being examined; and his equipage, plate, baggage, and alſo thoſe of his ſuite.

Granted, except the archieves, which ſhall be neceſſary for the government of the country.

Art. XXI. The Engliſh general ſhall alſo provide ſhips for carrying to France the officers of the ſupreme council, of juſtice, police, admiralty, and all other officers, having commiſſions or brevets from his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, for them, their families, ſervants, and equipages, as well as for the other officers: and

the

drawn from the head of that river through the lake St. John to the ſouth end of the lake Nipiſſim, from whence the ſaid line croſſing the river St. Lawrence and the lake Champlain, in forty-five degrees of northern latitude, paſſes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themſelves into the ſaid river St. Lawrence from thoſe which fall into the ſea; and alſo along the north coaſt of the Baye des Chaleurs and the coaſt of the gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Roſieres; and from thence croſſing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence by the weſt end of the iſland of Anticoſti, terminates at the aforeſaid river St. John: together with all the rights, members, and appurtenances whatſoever thereunto belonging.

And we do hereby require and command you to do and execute all things in due manner that ſhall belong to your ſaid command and the truſt we have repoſed in you, according to the ſeveral powers and directions granted or appointed you by this preſent commiſſion and the inſtructions and authorities herewith given unto you, or by ſuch other powers, inſtructions, and authorities as ſhall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed under our ſignet and ſign manual, or by our order in

The governour is to act according to the powers and directions of this commiſſion, and according to the King's inſtructions

they ſhall likewiſe be victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty. They ſhall, however, be at liberty to ſtay in the colony, if they think proper, to ſettle their affairs, or to withdraw to France, whenever they think fit.

Granted: but if they have papers relating to the government of the country, they are to be delivered to us.

Art. XXIV. The proviſions, and other kind of ſtores which ſhall be found in the magazines of the commiſſary, as well in the towns of Montreal, and of Trois Rivieres, as in the country, ſhall be preſerved to him, the ſaid proviſions belonging to him, and not to the King, and he ſhall be at liberty to ſell them to the French or Engliſh.

Every thing that is actually in the magazines, deſtined for the uſe of the troops, is to be delivered to the Engliſh commiſſary, for the King's forces.

Art. XXV. A paſſage to France ſhall likewiſe be granted on board of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips, as well as victuals to ſuch officers of the India company, as ſhall be willing to go thither, and they ſhall take with them their families, ſervants, and baggage. The chief agent of the ſaid company, in caſe he ſhould chuſe to go to France, ſhall be allowed to leave ſuch perſon as he ſhall think proper till next year, to ſettle the affairs of the ſaid company, and to recover ſuch ſums as are due to them. The ſaid chief agent ſhall keep poſſeſſion of all the papers belonging to the ſaid company, and they ſhall not be liable to inſpection. *Granted.*

India company.

Art. XXVI. The ſaid company ſhall be maintained in the property of the ecarlatines and caſtors, which they may have in the town of Montreal; they ſhall not be touched under any pretence whatever, and the neceſſary facilities ſhall be given to the chief agent, to ſend, this year, his caſtors to France, on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips, paying the freight on the ſame footing as the Engliſh would pay it.

Granted, with regard to what may belong to the company, or to private perſons; but if his moſt Chriſtian majeſty has any ſhare in it, that muſt become the property of the King.

Art.

in our privy council, and according to ſuch reaſonable laws and ſtatutes as ſhall hereafter be made and agreed upon by you with

Free exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion.

Art. XXVII. The free exerciſe of the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion, ſhall ſubſiſt intire; in ſuch manner that all the ſtates and the people of the towns and countries, places and diſtant poſts, ſhall continue to aſſemble in the churches, and to frequent the ſacraments as heretofore, without being moleſted in any manner directly or indirectly.

Payment of tithes and other church dues.

Theſe people ſhall be obliged, by the Engliſh government, to pay to the prieſts, the tithes and all the taxes they were uſed to pay, under the government of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty.

Granted, as to the free exerciſe of their religion. The obligation of paying the tithes to the prieſts, will depend on the King's pleaſure.

Art. XXVIII. The chapter, prieſts, curates, and miſſionaries, ſhall continue with an entire liberty, their exerciſe and functions of their cures, in the pariſhes of the towns and countries. *Granted.*

Power of the grand vicars to exerciſe eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.

Art. XXIX. The grand vicars named by the chapter to adminiſter to the dioceſe during the vacancy of the epiſcopal ſee, ſhall have liberty to dwell in the towns or country pariſhes as they ſhall think proper. They ſhall at all times be free to viſit the different pariſhes of the dioceſe, with the ordinary ceremonies, and exerciſe all the juriſdiction they exerciſed under the French dominion. They ſhall enjoy the ſame rights in caſe of death of the future biſhop, of which mention will be made in the following article.

Granted; except what regards the following article.

Nomination of the future biſhops.

Art. XXX. If by the treaty of peace, Canada ſhould remain in the power of his Britannic Majeſty, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall continue to name the biſhop of the colony, who ſhall always be of the Roman communion, and under whoſe authority the people ſhall exerciſe the Roman religion. *Refuſed.*

Their power.

Art. XXXI. The biſhop ſhall, in caſe of need, eſtabliſh new pariſhes, and provide for the rebuilding of his cathedral and his epiſcopal palace; and, in the mean time, he ſhall have the liberty to dwell in the towns and pariſhes, as he ſhall judge proper. He ſhall be at liberty to viſit his dioceſe with the ordinary ceremonies, and exerciſe all the juriſdiction which his predeceſſor exerciſed under the French dominion, ſave that an oath of fidelity, or a promiſe to do nothing contrary to his Britannic majeſty's ſervice, may be required of him.

This article is compriſed under the foregoing.

Communities of nuns.

Art. XXXII. The communities of nuns ſhall be preſerved in their conſtitutions and privileges. They ſhall continue to obſerve their rules. They ſhall be exempted from lodging any military, and it ſhall be forbid to trouble them in their religious exerciſes, or to enter their monaſteries: ſafeguards ſhall even be given them if they deſire them. *Granted.*

Jeſuits, Recollet monks, and prieſts of Saint Sulpicius.

Art. XXXIII. The preceding article ſhall likewiſe be executed with regard to the communities of Jeſuits and Recolets, and of the houſe of the prieſts of St. Sulpice at Montreal. Theſe laſt, and the Jeſuits, ſhall preſerve their right to nominate to certain curacies and miſſions, as heretofore.

Refuſed till the King's pleaſure be known.

Property of the religious communities and the prieſts.

Art. XXXIV. All the communities, and all the prieſts, ſhall preſerve their moveables, the property and revenues of the ſeignories, and other eſtates which they poſſeſs in the colony, of what nature ſo ever they may be. And the ſame eſtates ſhall be preſerved in their privileges, rights, honours and exemptions.

Granted.

Liberty to all the prieſts and monks to go to France, and to ſell their eſtates.

Art. XXXV. If the canons, prieſts, miſſionaries, the prieſts of the ſeminary of the foreign miſſions, and of St. Sulpice, as well as the Jeſuits and the Recolets, chuſe to go to France, a paſſage ſhall be granted them in his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips: and they ſhall all have leave to ſell, in whole or in part, the eſtates and moveables which they poſſeſs in the colonies, either to the French or to the Engliſh, without the leaſt hindrance or obſtacle from the Britiſh government.

The

with the advice and consent of the council and assembly of our said province under your government, in such manner and form as is herein after expressed.

And

They may take with them, or send to France, the produce, of what nature soever it be, of the said goods sold, paying the freight, as mentioned in the 26th article. And such of the said priests, who chuse to go this year, shall be victualled during the passage, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty; and shall take with them their baggage.

They shall be masters to dispose of their estates, and to send the produce thereof, as well as their persons, and all that belongs to them to France.

Art. XXXVI. If, by the treaty of peace, Canada remains to his Britannic Majesty, all the French, Canadians, Acadians, merchants, and other persons, who chuse to retire to France, shall have leave to do so from the English general, who shall procure them a passage. And, nevertheless, if, from this time to that decision, any French or Canadian merchants, or other persons, shall desire to go to France, they shall likewise have leave from the English general. Both the one and the other shall take with them their families, servants, and baggage. *Granted.*

Art. XXXVII. The lords of manors, the military and civil officers, the Canadians, as well in the towns as in the country, the French settled or trading in the whole extent of the colony of Canada, and all other persons whatsoever, shall preserve the entire peaceable property and possession of their goods, noble and ignoble, moveable and immovable, merchandizes, furs, and other effects, even their ships; they shall not be touched, nor the least damage done to them, on any pretence whatsoever. They shall have liberty to keep, let, or sell them, as well to the French as to the English, to take away the produce of them, in bills of exchange, furs, specie, or other returns, whenever they shall judge proper to go to France, paying their freight, as in the 26th article. *Property of the laity of Canada.*

They shall also have the furs which are in the posts above, and which belong to them, and may be on the way to Montreal. And for this purpose they shall have leave to send, this year or the next, canoes, fitted out, to fetch such of the said furs as shall have remained in those parts.

Granted, as in the 26th article.

Art. XXXVIII. All the people who have left Acadia, and who shall be found in Canada, including the frontiers of Canada on the side of Acadia, shall have the same treatment as the Canadians, and shall enjoy the same privileges. *The Acadians.*

The King is to dispose of his antient subjects: in the mean time they shall enjoy the same privilege as the Canadians.

Art. XXXIX. None of the Canadians, Acadians, or French, who are now in Canada, and on the frontiers of the colony, on the side of Acadia, Detroit, Michilimakinac, and other places and posts of the countries above, the married and unmarried soldiers, remaining in Canada, shall be carried or transported into the English colonies, or to Old England, and they shall not be troubled for having carried arms.

Granted; except with regard to the Acadians.

Art. XL. The savages, or Indian allies of his most Christian Majesty, shall be maintained in the lands they inhabit, if they chuse to remain there; they shall not be molested on any pretence whatsoever, for having carried arms, and served his most Christian Majesty. They shall have, as well as the French, liberty of religion, and shall keep their missionaries. The actual vicars general, and the bishop, when the episcopal see shall be finished, shall have leave to send them new missionaries, when they shall judge it necessary. *The Indians in alliance with the French.*

Granted; except the last article, which has been already refused.

Art. XLI. The French, Canadians, and Acadians, of what state and condition soever, who shall remain in the colony, shall not be forced to take arms against his most Christian Majesty, or his allies, directly or indirectly, on any occasion *Continuance of the French laws.*

Oaths to be taken by the governor.

And our will and pleaſure is, that you, the ſaid James Murray, do, after the publication of theſe our letters patent, and

caſion whatſoever. The Britiſh government ſhall only require of them an exact neutrality.

They become ſubjects of the King.

Continuance of the French laws. Art. XLII. The French and Canadians ſhall contiue to be governed according to the cuſtom of Paris, and the laws and uſages eſtabliſhed for this country; and they ſhall not be ſubject to any other impoſts than thoſe which were eſtabliſhed under the French dominion.

Anſwered by the preceding articles, and particularly by the laſt.

Papers of the government. Art. XLIII. The papers of the government ſhall remain, without exception, in the power of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and ſhall go to France with him. Theſe papers ſhall not be examined on any pretence whatſoever.

Granted, with the reſerve already made.

Papers of the intendant's office, and other public papers. Art. XLIV. The papers of the intendancy of the offices of comptroller of the marine, of the antient and new treaſurers, of the King's magazines, of the office of the revenues, and forges of St. Maurice, ſhall remain in the power of M. Bigot, the intendant, and they ſhall be embarked for France in the ſame veſſel with him. Theſe papers ſhall not be examined.

The ſame as to this article.

The regiſters of the ſupreme council, and of the other courts of juſtice in the province. Art. XLV. The regiſters, and other papers of the ſupreme council of Quebeck, of the provoſt, and admiralty of the ſaid city; thoſe of the royal juriſdiction of Trois Rivieres, and of Montreal; thoſe of the ſigneural juriſdictions of the colony; the minutes of the acts of the notaries of the towns and of the countries; and, in general, the acts, and other papers that may ſerve to prove the eſtates and fortunes of the citizens, ſhall remain in the colony, in the rolls of the juriſdictions on which theſe papers depend. *Granted.*

Liberty of trading as Britiſh ſubjects. Art. XLVI. The inhabitants and merchants ſhall enjoy all the privileges of trade, under the ſame favours and conditions, granted to the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, as well in the countries above, as in the interior of the colony.

Granted.

Negroes and Panis ſlaves. Art. XLVII. The negroes and panis, of both ſexes, ſhall remain in their quality of ſlaves, in the poſſeſſion of the French and Canadians to whom they belong; they ſhall be at liberty to keep them in their ſervice in the colony, or to ſell them, and they may alſo continue to bring them up in the Roman religion.

Granted; except thoſe who ſhall have been made priſoners.

Liberty to appoint attornies to take care of their affairs, and to ſell their lands and goods, and ſend the produce to Old France. Art. XLVIII. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, the general and ſtaff officers of the land forces, the governors and ſtaff officers of the different places of the colony, the military and civil officers, and all other perſons who ſhall leave the colony, or who are already abſent, ſhall have leave to name and appoint attorneys to act for them, and in their names, in the adminiſtration of their effects, moveable and immoveable, until the peace. And if, by the treaty between the two crowns, Canada does not return under the French dominions, theſe officers, or other perſons, or attorneys for them, ſhall have leave to ſell their manors, houſes, and other eſtates, their moveables and effects, &c. to carry away, or ſend to France the produce, either in bills of exchange, ſpecie, furs, or other returns, as is mentioned in the 37th article. *Granted.*

Thoſe whoſe goods have been damaged ſhall have juſtice. Art. XLIX. The inhabitants and other perſons who ſhall have ſuffered any damage in their goods, moveable and immovaeble which remained at Quebeck, under the faith of the capitulation of that city, may make their repreſentation to the Britiſh goverament, who ſhall render them due juſtice, againſt the perſon to whom it ſhall belong. *Granted.*

Art. L. and laſt. The preſent capitulation ſhall be inviolably executed in all its articles, and *bonâ fide* on both ſides, notwithſtanding any infraction and any other pretence, with regard to the preceding capitulations, and without making uſe of repriſals. *Granted.*

and after the appointment of our council for our ſaid province, in ſuch manner and form as is preſcribed in the inſtructions which

The Fourth Article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded between the KINGS of GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE, on the 10th Day of February, 1763; containing the Ceſſion of Canada to the Crown of Great Britain.

HIS moſt Chriſtian Majeſty renounces all pretenſions which he has heretofore formed, or might form, to Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in all its parts, and guarantees the whole of it, and all its dependencies, to the King of Great Britain. *Ceſſion of Nova Scotia or Acadia.*

Moreover, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty cedes and guarantees to his ſaid Britannic Majeſty, in full right, Canada, with all its dependencies, as well as the iſland of Cape Breton, and all the other iſlands and coaſts in the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence, and, in general, every thing that depends on the ſaid countries, lands, iſlands and coaſts, with the ſovereignty, property, poſſeſſion, and all rights acquired by treaty or otherwiſe, which the moſt Chriſtian King and the crown of France have had, till now, over the ſaid countries, iſlands, lands, places, coaſts, and their inhabitants, ſo that the moſt Chriſtian King cedes and makes over the whole to the ſaid King, and to the crown of Great Britain, and that in the moſt ample manner and form, without reſtriction, and without any liberty to depart from the ſaid guaranty, under any pretence, or to diſturb Great Britain in the poſſeſſions abovementioned. *Ceſſion of Canada and Cape Breton, and the iſles and coaſts in the gulf and river of St. Lawrence.*

His Britannic Majeſty, on his ſide, agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada: he will conſequently give the moſt effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholic ſubjects may profeſs the worſhip of their religion, according to the rites of the Romiſh church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. *Liberty of the Catholic religion to the Canadians.*

His Britannic Majeſty farther agrees, that the French inhabitants, or others, who had been the ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian King in Canada, may retire with all ſafety and freedom wherever they ſhall think proper, and may ſell their eſtates, provided it be to ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, and bring away their effects, as well as their perſons, without being reſtrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatſoever, except that of debt, or of criminal proſecutions; the term limited for this emigration ſhall be fixed to the ſpace of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the preſent treaty. *Liberty for the French King's ſubjects to retire within 18 months.*

The KING's PROCLAMATION of October 7, 1763.

G. R.

WHEREAS we have taken into our royal conſideration the extenſive and valuable acquiſitions in America, ſecured to our crown by the late definitive treaty of peace concluded at Paris the tenth day of February laſt; and being deſirous that all our loving ſubjects, as well of our kingdoms as of our colonies in America, may avail themſelves, with all convenient ſpeed, of the great benefits and advantages which muſt accrue therefrom to their commerce, manufactures, and navigation, we have thought fit, with the advice of our privy council, to iſſue this our royal proclamation, hereby to publiſh and declare to all our loving ſubjects, that we have, with the advice of our ſaid privy council, granted our letters patent under our great ſeal of Great Britain, to erect within the countries and iſlands ceded and confirmed to us by the ſaid treaty, four diſtinct and ſeparate governments, ſtiled and called by the names of Quebeck, Eaſt Florida, Weſt Florida, and Grenada, and limited and bounded as follows, viz.

Firſt, The government of Quebeck, bounded on the Labrador coaſt by the river St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river, through the lake St. John, to the ſouth end of the lake Nipiſſim; from whence the ſaid line, croſſing the river St. Lawrence and the lake Champlain in forty-five degrees of north latitude, paſſes along the high lands, which divide the rivers that empty themſelves into the ſaid river St. Lawrence from thoſe which fall into the ſea; *Government of Quebeck.*

which you will herewith receive, in the firſt place, take the oaths appointed to be taken by an act paſſed in the firſt year of

and alſo along the north coaſt of the *Baye des Chaleurs*, and the coaſt of the gulf of St. Lawrence to cape Roſieres, and from thence croſſing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence by the weſt end of the iſland of Anticoſti, terminates at the aforeſaid river St. John.

Government of Eaſt Florida. Secondly, The government of Eaſt Florida, bounded to the weſtward by the gulf of Mexico and the Apalachicola river; to the northward by a line drawn from that part of the ſaid river where the Catahouchee and Flint rivers meet, to the ſource of St. Mary's river, and by the courſe of the ſaid river to the Atlantick Ocean; and to the eaſt and ſouth by the Atlantick Ocean and the gulf of Florida, including all the iſlands within ſix leagues of the ſea coaſt.

Weſt Florida. Thirdly, The government of Weſt Florida, bounded to the ſouthward by the gulf of Mexico, including all iſlands within ſix leagues of the coaſt from the river Apalachicola to lake Pontchartrain; to the weſtward by the ſaid lake, the lake Maurepas and the river Miſſiſippi; to the northward, by a line drawn eaſt from that part of the river Miſſiſippi which lies in thirty-one degrees of north latitude, to the river Apalachicola, or Catahouchee; and to the eaſtward by the ſaid river.

Grenada. Fourthly, the government of Grenada, comprehending the iſland of that name, together with the Grenadines, and the iſlands of Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

Enlargement of the government of Newfoundland. And to the end that the open and free fiſhery of our ſubjects may be extended to, and carried on upon, the coaſt of Labrador and the adjacent iſlands, we have thought fit, with the advice of our ſaid privy council, to put all that coaſt, from the river St. John's to Hudſon's Streights, together with the iſlands of Anticoſti and Madelaine, and all ſmaller iſlands lying upon the ſaid coaſt, under the care and inſpection of our governour of Newfoundland.

Enlargement of Nova-Scotia. We have alſo, with the advice of our privy council, thought fit to annex the iſlands of St. John and Cape Breton, or Iſle Royale, with the leſſer iſlands adjacent thereto, to our government of Nova Scotia.

Enlargement of Georgia. We have alſo, with the advice of our privy council aforeſaid, annexed to our province of Georgia all the lands lying between the rivers Atamaha and St. Mary's.

Power to the governours of the new governments to ſummon general aſſemblies. And whereas it will greatly contribute to the ſpeedy ſettling our ſaid new governments, that our loving ſubjects ſhould be informed of our paternal care for the ſecurity of the liberty and properties of thoſe who are and ſhall become inhabitants thereof; we have thought fit to publiſh and declare, by this our proclamation, that we have, in the letters patent under our Great Seal of Great Britain, by which the ſaid governments are conſtituted, given expreſs power and direction to our governors of our ſaid colonies reſpectively, that ſo ſoon as the ſtate and circumſtances of the ſaid colonies will admit thereof, they ſhall, with the advice and conſent of the members of our council, ſummon and call general aſſemblies within the ſaid governments reſpectively, in ſuch manner and form as is uſed and directed in thoſe colonies and provinces in America which are under our immediate government; and we have alſo given power to the ſaid governours, with the conſent of our ſaid council and the repreſentatives of the people, ſo to be ſummoned as aforeſaid, to make, conſtitute and ordain laws, ſtatutes and ordinances, for the public peace, welfare, and good government of our ſaid colonies, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, as near as may be, agreeable to the laws of England, and under ſuch regulations and reſtrictions as are uſed in the other colonies; *and in the mean time, and until ſuch aſſemblies can be called as aforeſaid, all perſons inhabiting in, or reſorting to, our ſaid colonies, may confide in our royal protection for the enjoyment of the benefit of*

Power to make laws, with the conſent of ſuch aſſemblies.

The laws of England ſhall be obſerved in mean time.

the laws of our realm of England; for which purpoſe we have given power under our great ſeal to the governours of our ſaid colonies reſpectively, to erect and conſtitute, with the advice of our ſaid councils reſpectively, courts of judicature and public juſtice within our ſaid colonies, for the hearing and determining all cauſes, as well criminal as civil, according to law and equity, and as near as may be, agreeable to the laws of England, with liberty to all perſons who may think themſelves agrieved by the ſentence of ſuch courts, in all civil caſes, to appeal, under the uſual limitations and reſtrictions, to us in our privy council.

We

of the reign of King George the firſt, intituled, "*An act for the further ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon and government, and the ſucceſſion*

We have alſo thought fit, with the advice of our privy council as aforeſaid, to give unto our governours and councils of our ſaid three new colonies upon the continent full power and authority to ſettle and agree with the inhabitants of our ſaid new colonies, or any other perſon who ſhall reſort thereto, for ſuch lands, tenements, and hereditaments as are now, or hereafter ſhall be, in our power to diſpoſe of, and them to grant to any ſuch perſon or perſons, upon ſuch terms and under ſuch moderate quit-rents, ſervices, and acknowledgments as have been appointed and ſettled in other colonies, and under ſuch other conditions as ſhall appear to us to be neceſſary and expedient for the advantage of the grantees, and the improvement and ſettlement of our ſaid colonies. *Power to grant lands.*

And whereas we are deſirous, upon all occaſions, to teſtify our royal ſenſe and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the officers and ſoldiers of our armies, and to reward the ſame, we do hereby command and impower our governours of our ſeveral three new colonies, and other our governours of our ſeveral provinces on the continent of North America, to grant, without fee or reward, to ſuch reduced officers and ſoldiers as have ſerved in North America, during the late war, and are actually reſiding there, and ſhall perſonally apply for the ſame, the following quantities of land, ſubject at the expiration of ten years, to the ſame quit-rents as other lands are ſubject to in the province within which they are granted, as alſo ſubject to the ſame conditions of cultivation and improvement, viz. *Lands to be granted to reduced officers and ſoldiers.*

To every perſon having the rank of a field officer, 5000 acres.
To every captain, 3000 acres.
To every ſubaltern or ſtaff officer, 2000 acres.
To every non-commiſſioned officer, 200 acres.
To every private man, 50 acres.

We do likewiſe authorize and require the governours and commanders in chief of all our ſaid colonies upon the continent of North America to grant the like quantities of land, and upon the ſame conditions, to ſuch reduced officers of our navy of like rank as ſerved on board our ſhips of war in North America at the times of the reduction of Louiſbourg and Quebeck in the late war, and who ſhall perſonally apply to our reſpective governours for ſuch grants. *And likewiſe to reduced officers of the navy.*

And whereas it is juſt and reaſonable, and eſſential to our intereſt, and the ſecurity of our colonies, that the ſeveral nations or tribes of Indians, with whom we are connected, and who live under our protection, ſhould not be moleſted or diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of ſuch parts of our dominions and territories as, not having been ceded to us, are reſerved to them, or any of them, as their hunting grounds; we do therefore, with the advice of our privy council, declare it to be our royal will and pleaſure, that no governour or commander in chief in any of our colonies of Quebeck, Eaſt Florida, or Weſt Florida, do preſume, upon any pretence whatever, to grant warrants of ſurvey, or paſs any patents, for lands beyond the bounds of their reſpective governments, as deſcribed in their commiſſions; as alſo that no governour or commander in chief of our other colonies or plantations in America do preſume, for the preſent, and until our further pleaſure be known, to grant warrants of ſurvey, or paſs patents, for any lands beyond the heads or ſources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the weſt or north-weſt, or upon any lands whatever, which, not having been ceded to or purchaſed by us as aforeſaid, are reſerved to the ſaid Indians, or any of them. *No governor ſhall make grants of lands that have not been ſold or ceded to the king by the Indians.*

And we do further declare it to be our royal will and pleaſure, for the preſent, as aforeſaid, to reſerve under our ſovereignty, protection, and dominion, for the uſe of the ſaid Indians, all the land and territories not included within the limits of our ſaid three new governments, or within the limits of the territory granted to the Hudſon's Bay company; as alſo all the land and territories lying to the weſtward of the ſources of the rivers which fall into the ſea from the weſt and north-weſt as aforeſaid; and we do hereby ſtrictly forbid, on pain of our diſ- *All the lands not included in the new governments ſhall be reſerved for the Indians.*

pleaſure,

ſucceſſion of the crown in the heirs of the late princeſs Sophia, being proteſtants, and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and his open and ſecret abettors;" as alſo that you make and ſubſcribe the declaration mentioned in an act of parliament made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Charles the ſecond, intituled, "*An act for preventing dangers*

pleaſure, all our loving ſubjects from making any purchaſes or ſettlements whatſoever, or taking poſſeſſion of any of the lands above reſerved, without our eſpecial leave and licenſe for that purpoſe firſt obtained.

All perſons ſettled on the grounds reſerved for the Indians are required to retire therefrom.

And we do further ſtrictly enjoin and require all perſons whatſoever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently ſeated themſelves upon any lands within the countries above deſcribed, or upon any other lands which, not having been ceded to or purchaſed by us, are ſtill reſerved to the ſaid Indians as aforeſaid, forthwith to remove themſelves from ſuch ſettlements.

And whereas great frauds and abuſes have been committed in the purchaſing lands of the Indians, to the great prejudice of our intereſts, and to the great diſſatisfaction of the ſaid Indians; in order therefore to prevent ſuch irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our juſtice and determined reſolution to remove all reaſonable cauſe of diſcontent, we do, with the advice of our privy council, ſtrictly enjoin and require, that no private perſon do preſume to make any purchaſe from the ſaid Indians of any lands reſerved to the ſaid Indians, within thoſe parts of our colonies where we have thought proper to allow ſettlement; but if at any time any of the ſaid Indians ſhould be inclined to diſpoſe of the ſaid lands, the ſame ſhall be purchaſed only for us, in our name, in ſome public meeting or aſſembly of the ſaid Indians, to be held for that purpoſe by the governour or commander in chief of our colony reſpectively within which they ſhall lie: and in caſe they ſhall lie within the limits of any proprietaries, conformable to ſuch directions and inſtructions as we or they ſhall think proper to give for that purpoſe. And we do, by the advice of our privy council, declare and enjoin, that the trade with the ſaid Indians ſhall be free and open to all our ſubjects whatever; provided that every perſon who may incline to trade with the ſaid Indians, do take out a licenſe for carrying on ſuch trade from the governour or commander in chief of any of our colonies reſpectively where ſuch perſon ſhall reſide, and alſo give ſecurity to obſerve ſuch regulations as we ſhall at any time think fit, by ourſelves or commiſſaries to be appointed for this purpoſe, to direct and appoint for the benefit of the ſaid trade: and we do hereby authorize, enjoin and require the governours and commanders in chief of all our colonies reſpectively, as well thoſe under our immediate government, as thoſe under the government and direction of proprietaries, to grant ſuch licences without fee or reward, taking eſpecial care to inſert therein a condition that ſuch licenſe ſhall be void, and the ſecurity forfeited, in caſe the perſon to whom the ſame is granted ſhall refuſe or neglect to obſerve ſuch regulations as we ſhall think proper to preſcribe as aforeſaid.

No private private perſons ſhall purchaſe any lands of the Indians.

The trade with the Indians ſhall be free to all the King's ſubjects.

Power to ſeize and ſend back criminals, who fly from juſtice to the Indian country.

And we do further expreſsly enjoin and require all officers whatever, as well military as thoſe employed in the management and direction of the Indian affairs within the territories reſerved, as aforeſaid, for the uſe of the ſaid Indians, to ſeize and appehend all perſons whatever, who ſtanding charged with treaſon, miſpriſon of treaſon, murder, or other felonies or miſdemeanors, ſhall fly from juſtice and take refuge in the ſaid territory, and to ſend them under a proper guard to the colony where the crime was committed of which they ſhall ſtand accuſed, in order to take their trial for the ſame.

Given at our court of St. James's, the 7th day of October 1763, in the third year of our reign.

GOD Save the KING.

which

which may happen from Popiſh recuſants;" and likewiſe that you take the oath of office uſually taken by our governours in the other colonies for the due execution of the office and truſt of our captain general and governour in chief in and over our ſaid province, and for the due and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice; and further, that you take the oath required to be taken by the governours of the plantations to do their utmoſt that the ſeveral laws relating to trade and plantations be duly obſerved: which ſaid oaths and declarations our council of our ſaid province, or any three of the members thereof, have hereby full power and authority, and are hereby required, to tender and adminiſter to you.*

Oath of Office.

Oath to obſerve the laws relating to trade and plantations.

All

* *The following are oaths of allegiance and abjuration of the Pope's power, and the Pretender's right to the crown of Great Britain.*

I. *The* OATH *of* ALLEGIANCE.

I A. B. do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance, to his Majeſty King George. So help me GOD.

II. *The* OATH *of* ABJURATION *of the* POPE's POWER.

I A. B. do ſwear, that I do from my heart abhor, deteſt, and abjure, as impious and heritical, that damnable doctrine and poſition, that princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the ſee of Rome, may be depoſed or murdered by their ſubjects, or any other whatſoever.

And I do declare, that no foreign prince, perſon, prelate, ſtate, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any juriſdiction, power, ſuperiority, pre-eminence, or authority, eccleſiaſtical or ſpiritual, within this realm. So help me GOD.

III. *The* OATH *of* ABJURATION *of the* PRETENDER's RIGHT *to the* CROWN *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

I A. B. do truly and ſincerely acknowledge, profeſs, teſtify, and declare in my conſcience, before God and the world, that our ſovereign lord King George is the rightful King of this realm, and all other his Majeſty's dominions thereunto belonging.

Acknowledgement of the King's right.

And I do ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, that I do believe in my conſcience, that the perſon pretended to be prince of Wales, during the life of the late King James, and ſince his deceaſe pretending to be, and taking upon himſelf the ſtile and title of, King of England, by the name of James the Third, or of Scotland, by the name of James the Eighth, or the ſtile and title of King of Great Britain, hath not any right or title whatſoever to the crown of this realm, or any other the dominions thereto belonging: and I do renounce, refuſe, and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him.

Declaration againſt the Pretender's title; and renunciation of all allegiance to him.

And I do ſwear, that I will bear faith and true allegiance to his Majeſty King George, and him will defend, to the utmoſt of my power, againſt all traitorous conſpiracies and attempts whatſoever, which ſhall be made againſt his perſon, crown, or dignity. And I will do my utmoſt endeavour to diſcloſe and make known to his Majeſty, and his ſucceſſors, all treaſons and traitorous conſpiracies which I ſhall know to be againſt him, or any of them.

Promiſe to defend the King and diſcloſe all conſpiracies.

And I do faithfully promiſe, to the utmoſt of my power, to ſupport, maintain, and defend the ſucceſſion of the crown againſt him the ſaid James, and all other perſons whatſoever, which ſucceſſion, by an act, intituled, "An act for the further limitation of the crown and better ſecuring the rights and liberties of the ſubject," is and ſtands limited to the princeſs Sophia, electoreſs and dutcheſs dowager of Hanover, and heirs of her body, being proteſtants.

Promiſe to maintain the Proteſtant ſucceſſion.

And

Oaths to be taken by the councillors, &c. of Montreal and Trois Rivieres.

All which being duly performed, you ſhall yourſelf adminiſter to each of the members of our ſaid council, and to the lieutenant-governours of Montreal and Trois Rivieres, the ſaid oaths mentioned in the ſaid act, intituled, "*An act for the further ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon and government, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the heirs of the late Princeſs Sophia, being Proteſtants, and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and ſecret abettors*;" and alſo cauſe them to make and ſubſcribe the afore-mentioned declaration, and alſo ſhall adminiſter unto them the uſual oaths for the due execution of their places and truſt.

And

Sincerity of all theſe declarations, according to the plain meaning of the words.

And all theſe things I do plainly and ſincerely acknowledge and ſwear, according to theſe expreſs words by me ſpoken, and according to the plain and common ſenſe and underſtanding of the ſame words, without any equivocation, mental evaſion, or ſecret reſervation whatſoever. And I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, abjuration, renunciation, and promiſe, heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true faith of a chriſtian. So help me GOD.

The foregoing oath of abjuration is that mentioned in the commiſſion above-recited of captain general and governour in chief of the province of Quebeck, granted to general Murray, which was paſſed in the life-time of the perſon pretending to be the ſon of King James the Second. Since the death of that Pretender it has been neceſſary to make ſome alteration in the wording of it; and this has been done by the ſtatute of the 6th year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, by which the following oath of abjuration is enjoined to be taken inſtead of the former.

IV. *The OATH of ABJURATION of the RIGHT of any of the DESCENDANTS of the late King JAMES the SECOND to the CROWN of GREAT BRITAIN.*

Appointed by the ſtat. 6 *Geo.* III. *cap.* 53.

Acknowledgement of the King's right.

I A. B. do truly and ſincerely acknowledge, profeſs, teſtify, and declare, in my conſcience, before God and the world, that our ſovereign lord King George is the lawful and rightful King of this realm, and all other his Majeſty's dominions and countries thereunto belonging.

Declaration againſt the title of the deſcendants of the Pretender.

And I do ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, that I do believe in my conſcience, that not any of the deſcendants of the perſon who pretended to be prince of Wales during the life of the late King James the Second, and, ſince his deceaſe, pretended to be, and took upon himſelf the ſtile and title of, King of England, by the name of James the Third, or of Scotland, by the name of James the Eighth, or the ſtile and title of King of Great Britain, hath any right or title whatſoever to the crown of this realm, or any other the dominions thereunto belonging. And I do renounce, refuſe, and abjure any allegiance or obedience to any of them.

Promiſe to defend the King, and diſcloſe all conſpiracies.

And I do ſwear that I will bear faith and true allegiance to his Majeſty King George, and him will defend, to the utmoſt of my power, againſt all traitorous conſpiracies and attempts whatſoever, which ſhall be made againſt his perſon, crown, or dignity. And I will do my utmoſt endeavour to diſcloſe and make known to his Majeſty, and his ſucceſſors, all treaſons and traitorous conſpiracies which I ſhall know to be againſt him, or any of them.

Promiſe to maintain the Proteſtant ſucceſſion.

And I do faithfully promiſe, to the utmoſt of my power, to ſupport, maintain, and defend the ſucceſſion of the crown againſt the deſcendants of the ſaid James, and all other perſons whatſoever; which ſucceſſion, by an act, intituled, "An act for the further limitation of the crown, and better ſecuring the rights

" and

And we do further give and grant unto you, the ſaid James Murray, full power and authority from time to time and at any time hereafter, by yourſelf, or by any other to be authorized by you in this behalf, to adminiſter and give the oaths mentioned in the ſaid act "*for the further ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon and government, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the heirs of the late princeſs Sophia, being proteſtants, and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and his open and ſecret abettors,*" to all and every ſuch perſon or perſons as you ſhall think fit, who ſhall at any time or times paſs into our ſaid province, or ſhall be reſident or abiding there.

Power for the governor to adminiſter or impower others to adminiſter the ſaid oaths.

"and liberties of the ſubject," is and ſtands limited to the princeſs Sophia, electoreſs and dutcheſs dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being proteſtants.

And all theſe things I do plainly and ſincerely acknowledge and ſwear, according to theſe expreſs words by me ſpoken, and according to the plain common ſenſe and underſtanding of the ſame words, without any equivocation, mental evaſion, or ſecret reſervation whatſoever. And I do make this recognition, acknowledgement, abjuration, renunciation and promiſe, heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true faith of a chriſtian.

Sincerity of all theſe declarations, according to the plain meaning of the words.

V. *The* DECLARATION *againſt* TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

Appointed by ſtat. 25 *Car.* II. *c.* 2. *ſect.* 9.

I A. B. do declare, that I do believe that there is not any tranſubſtantiation in the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper, or in the elements of bread and wine, at or after the conſecration thereof by any perſon whatſoever.

Five years after the appointment of this decleration againſt tranſubſtantiation, to wit, in the 30th year of the reign of King Charles the Second, and A. D. 1679, another declaration againſt ſome of the principal errors of popery was appointed to be taken on certain occaſions, which is uſually called The declaration againſt popery, and is as follows:

VI. *The* DECLARATION *againſt* POPERY.

Appointed to be taken in certain caſes by the ſtat. 30 *Car.* II. *ſtat.* 2.

No tranſubſtantiation of the elements of bread and wine.

I A. B. do ſolemnly and ſincerely, in the preſence of God, profeſs, teſtify, and declare, that I do believe, that in the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper there is not any tranſubſtantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Chriſt, at or after the conſecration thereof by any perſon whatſoever; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other ſaint, and the ſacrifice of the maſs, as they are now uſed in the church of Rome, are ſuperſtitious and idolatrous.

Saint worſhip, &c. idolatrous.

Sincerity of this declaration, according to the true meaning of the words.

And I do ſolemnly, in the preſence of God, profeſs, teſtify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary ſenſe of the words read unto me, as they are commonly underſtood by Engliſh proteſtants, without any evaſion, equivocation, or mental reſervation whatſoever, and without any diſpenſation already granted me for this purpoſe by the Pope, or any other authority or perſon whatſoever, or without any hope of any ſuch diſpenſation from any perſon or authority whatſoever, or without thinking that I am, or can be acquitted before God or man, or abſolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope, or any other perſon or perſons, or power whatſoever, ſhall diſpenſe with, or annul, the ſame, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.

Power to uſe public ſeal.

And we do hereby authorize and impower you to keep and uſe the public ſeal which will herewith be delivered to you, or ſhall be hereafter ſent to you, for ſealing all things whatſoever that ſhall paſs the great ſeal of our province.

Power to call an aſſembly of the freeholders.

And we do hereby give and grant unto you, the ſaid James Murray, full power and authority, with the advice and conſent of our ſaid council to be appointed as aforeſaid, ſo ſoon as the ſituation and circumſtances of our ſaid province under your government will admit thereof, and when and as often as need ſhall require, to ſummon and call general aſſemblies of the freeholders and planters within your government, in ſuch manner as you in your diſcretion ſhall judge moſt proper; or according to ſuch further powers, inſtructions, and authorities, as ſhall be at any time hereafter granted or appointed you under our ſignet or ſign manual, or by our order in our privy council.

The members to take the oaths appointed by ſtat. 1 Geo. I.

and the declaration againſt tranſubſtantiation.

And our will and pleaſure is, that the perſons thereupon duly elected by the major part of the freeholders of the reſpective pariſhes or precincts, and ſo returned, ſhall, before their ſitting, take the oaths mentioned in the ſaid act, intituled, "*An act for the further ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon and government, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the heirs of the late princeſs Sophia, being proteſtants, and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and his open and ſecret abettors*;" as alſo make and ſubſcribe the fore-mentioned declaration; which oaths and declaration you ſhall commiſſionate fit perſons under the public ſeal of that our province to tender and adminiſter unto them; and, until the ſame ſhall be ſo taken and ſubſcribed, no perſon ſhall be capable of ſitting, though elected.

Power with conſent of the council to make laws;

not repugnant to the laws of Great Britain.

And we do hereby declare, that the perſons ſo elected and qualified ſhall be called The aſſembly of that our province of Quebeck; and that you, the ſaid James Murray, by and with the advice and conſent of our ſaid council and aſſembly, or the major part of them, ſhall have full power and authority to make, conſtitute, and ordain, laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances, for the public peace, welfare, and good government of our ſaid province, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, and ſuch others as ſhall reſort thereunto, and for the benefit of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; which ſaid laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances are not to be repugnant, but, as near as may be, agreeable to the laws and ſtatutes of this our kingdom of Great Britain.

Provided

Provided that all ſuch laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances, of what nature or duration ſoever they be, ſhall be, within three months, or ſooner, after the making thereof, tranſmitted to us, under our ſeal of our ſaid province, for our approbation or diſallowance of the ſame, as alſo duplicates thereof, by the next conveyance.

Laws ſo made ſhall be tranſmitted to England within 3 months.

And in caſe any, or all, of the ſaid laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances, not before confirmed by us, ſhall at any time be diſallowed and not approved, and ſo ſignified by us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, under our, or their, ſignet and ſign manual, or by order of our, or their, privy council, unto you, the ſaid James Murray, or to the commander in chief of our ſaid province for the time being, then ſuch and ſo many of the ſaid laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances as ſhall be ſo diſallowed and not approved, ſhall from thenceforth ceaſe, determine, and become utterly void and of no effect; any thing to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

If diſallowed by the king, they ſhall thence forth become void.

And to the end that nothing may be paſſed or done by our ſaid council or aſſembly to the prejudice of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we will and ordain that you the ſaid James Murray ſhall have and enjoy a negative voice in the making and paſſing all laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances as aforeſaid; and that you ſhall and may likewiſe from time to time, as you ſhall judge neceſſary, adjourn, prorogue, or diſſolve all general aſſemblies as aforeſaid.

Governor to have a negative voice.

And we do by theſe preſents give and grant unto you, the ſaid James Murray, full power and authority, with the advice and conſent of our ſaid council, to erect, conſtitute, and eſtabliſh ſuch and ſo many courts of judicature and public juſtice within our ſaid province under your government as you and they ſhall think fit and neceſſary, for the hearing and determining of all cauſes, as well criminal as civil, according to law and equity, and for awarding execution thereupon, with all reaſonable and neceſſary powers, authorities, fees, and privileges belonging thereto; as alſo to appoint and commiſſionate fit perſons in the ſeveral parts of your government to adminiſter the oaths mentioned in the aforeſaid act, intituled, "*An act for the further ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon and government, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the heirs of the late princeſs Sophia, being proteſtants, and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and his open and ſecret abettors*; as alſo to tender and adminiſter the aforeſaid declaration to ſuch perſons belonging to the ſaid courts as ſhall be obliged to take the ſame.

Power with conſent of the council to erect courts of judicature;

and to commiſſionate fit perſons to adminiſter the aforeſaid oaths to perſons belonging to ſuch courts.

Power to appoint judges, commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, justices of the peace, and other officers of justice.

And we do hereby grant unto you full power and authority to constitute and appoint judges, and, in cases requisite, commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, justices of the peace, and other necessary officers and ministers, in our said province, for the better administration of justice and putting the laws in execution; and to administer, or cause to be administered, unto them, such oath or oaths as are usually given for the due execution and performance of offices and places, and for clearing the truth in judicial causes.

Power to pardon crimes.

And we do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, when you shall see cause, or shall judge any offender or offenders in criminal matters, or for any fines or forfeitures due unto us, fit objects of our mercy, to pardon all such offenders, and remit all such offences, fines, and forfeitures, treason and wilful murder only excepted; in which cases you shall likewise have power, upon extraordinary occasions, to grant reprieves to the offender until, and to the intent that, our royal pleasure may be known therein.

Power to collate to ecclesiastical benefices.

And we do by these presents give and grant unto you full power and authority to collate any person or persons to any churches, chapels, or other ecclesiastical benefices within our said province, as often as any of them shall happen to be void.

Power to levy troops and employ them against enemies, pirates, and rebels;

And we do hereby give and grant unto you, the said James Murray, by yourself, or by your captains and commanders by you to be authorized, full power and authority to levy, arm, muster, command, and employ all persons whatsoever residing within our said province; and, as occasion shall serve, them to march, embark, or transport, from one place to another, for the resisting and withstanding of all enemies, pirates, and rebels, both at land and sea; and to transport such forces to any of our plantations in America, if necessity shall require, for the defence of the same against the invasion or attempts of any of our enemies; and such enemies, pirates, and rebels, if there should be occasion, to pursue and prosecute in or out of the limits of our said province: and, if it shall so please God, them to vanquish, apprehend, and take; and, being taken, according to law to put to death, or keep and preserve alive, at your discretion; and to execute martial law in time of invasion, war, or other times, when by law it may be executed; and to do and execute all and every other thing and things which to our captain general and governour in chief doth, or of right ought to belong.

and to execute martial law, in time of war.

And we do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, by and with the advice and consent of our said council,

council, to erect raiſe and build in our ſaid province, ſuch and ſo many forts, platforms, caſtles, cities, boroughs, towns, and fortifications, as you, by the advice aforeſaid, ſhall judge neceſſary, and the ſame, or any of them, to fortify and furniſh with ordinance, ammunition, and all ſorts of arms fit and neceſſary for the ſecurity and defence of our ſaid province; and by the advice aforeſaid, the ſame again, or any of them, to demoliſh or diſmantle as may be moſt convenient.

Power with conſent of the council, to build forts and caſtles; and to fortify and furniſh them with arms, &c. and to demoliſh or diſmantle them.

And foraſmuch as divers mutinies and diſorders may happen by perſons ſhipped and employed at ſea during the time of war, and to the end that ſuch as ſhall be ſhipped and employed at ſea during the time of war may be better governed and ordered, we hereby give and grant unto you, the ſaid James Murray, full power and authority to conſtitute and appoint captains, lieutenants, maſters of ſhips, and other commanders and officers; and to grant to ſuch captains, lieutenants, maſters of ſhips, and other commanders and officers, commiſſions to execute the law martial, during the time of war, according to the directions of an act paſſed in the twenty-ſecond year of the reign of our late royal grandfather, intitled, "*An act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of his Majeſty's ſhips, veſſels, and forces by ſea*;" and to uſe ſuch proceedings, authorities, puniſhments, corrections, and executions upon every offender or offenders, who ſhall be mutinous, ſeditious, diſorderly, or any way unruly, either at ſea, or during the time of their abode or reſidence in any of the ports, harbours, or bays in our ſaid province, as the caſe ſhall be found to require, according to martial law; and the ſaid directions, during the the time of war, as aforeſaid.

Power to appoint captains and other officers of ſhips, and to grant them commiſſions to excute the law martial.

Provided, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to the enabling you, or any by your authority to hold plea, or have any juriſdiction of any offence, cauſe, matter, or thing committed or done upon the high ſea, or within any of the havens, rivers, or creeks of our ſaid province under your government, by any captain, commander, lieutenant, maſter, officer, ſeaman, ſoldier, or perſon whatſoever, who ſhall be in actual ſervice and pay, in or on board any of our ſhips of war, or other veſſels acting by immediate commiſſion or warrant from our commiſſioners for executing the office of high admiral of Great Britain, or from our high admiral of Great Britain for the time being, under the ſeal of our admiralty; but that ſuch captain, commander, lieutenant, maſter, officer, ſeaman, ſoldier, or other perſon,

This ſhall not affect any officers, &c. on board ſhips commiſſioned by the admiralty, when they commit offences either on the high ſea, or in any river, creek, or haven.

But these persons shall be tried for such offences either by commissions under the great seal of Great Britain or by commission from the admiralty.

person so offending, shall be left to be proceeded against, and tried, as their offences shall require, either by commission under our great seal of this kingdom, as the statute of the twenty-eighth of Henry VIII. directs; or by commission from our said commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of Great Britain, or from our high admiral of Great Britain for the time being, according to the aforementioned act, intituled, "*An act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of his Majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea*;" and not otherwise.

But for offences committed on shore, those persons shall be tried and punished according to the laws of the place where the offence shall be committed.

Provided nevertheless, that all disorders and misdemeanors committed on shore by any captain, commander, lieutenant, master, officer, seaman, soldier, or other person whatsoever belonging to any of our ships of war, or other vessels acting by immediate commission or warrant from our commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of Great Britain, or from our high admiral of Great Britain for the time being, under the seal of our admiralty, may be tried and punished according to the laws of the place, where any such disorders, offences, and misdemeanors shall be committed on shore; notwithstanding such offender be in our actual service, and borne in our pay on board any of our ships of war, or other vessels acting by our immediate commission, or warrant from our commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of Great Britain, or from our high admiral of Great Britain for the time being, as aforesaid, so as he shall not receive any protection for the avoiding of justice for such offences committed on shore from any pretence of his being employed in our service at sea.

Power with consent of the council to dispose of public monies, for support of government

And our further will and pleasure is, that all public monies raised, or which shall be raised, by any act hereafter to be made within our said province, be issued out by warrant from you, by and with the advice and consent of our council, as aforesaid, for the support of the government, and not otherwise.

Power with consent of the council, to grant lands.

And we likewise give and grant unto you full power and authority, by and with the advice and consent of our said council, to settle and agree with the inhabitants of our said province for such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as now are, or hereafter shall be in our power to dispose of, and them to grant to any person or persons upon such terms and under such moderate quit-rents, services, and acknowledgements to be thereupon reserved unto us, as you, with

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the advice aforeſaid, ſhall think fit; which ſaid grants are to paſs, and be ſealed by our public ſeal of our ſaid province, and being entered upon record by ſuch officer or officers as ſhall be appointed thereunto, ſhall be good and effectual in law againſt us, our heirs and ſucceſſors.

Grants to be under the public ſeal and to be regiſtered.

Provided the ſame be conformable to the inſtructions herewith delivered to you, or to ſuch other inſtructions as may hereafter be ſent you under our ſignet and ſign manual, or by our order in our privy council; which inſtructions, or any articles contained therein, or any ſuch order made in our privy council, ſo far as the ſame ſhall relate to the granting of lands as aforeſaid, ſhall from time to time be publiſhed in the province, and entered on record in like manner as the ſaid grants are hereby directed to be entered.

Theſe grants muſt be made conformable to the King's inſtructions.

And we do hereby give you the ſaid James Murray, full power and authority to order fairs, marts, and markets; and alſo ſuch and ſo many ports, harbours, bays, havens, and other places for the conveniency or ſecurity of ſhipping, and for the better loading and unloading of goods and merchandizes, in ſuch and ſo many places, as by you, with the advice and conſent of our ſaid council, ſhall be thought fit and neceſſary.

Power, with conſent of the council to appoint fairs, &c.

And we do hereby require and command all officers and miniſters, civil and military, and all other inhabitants of our ſaid province to be obedient, aiding, and aſſiſting unto you, the ſaid James Murray, in the execution of this our commiſſion, and of the powers and authorities therein contained; and in caſe of your death or abſence from our ſaid province and government, to be obedient, aiding, and aſſiſting, as aforeſaid, to the commander in chief for the time being, to whom we do therefore by theſe preſents give and grant all and ſingular the powers and authorities herein granted to be by him executed and enjoyed, during our pleaſure, or until your arrival within our ſaid province.

All officers, &c. to aid and aſſiſt the governor or lieut.gov. in the execution of his commiſſion.

And in caſe of your death or abſence from our ſaid province, our will and pleaſure is, that our lieutenant governor of Montreal or Trois Rivieres, according to the priority of their commiſſions of lieutenant governour, do execute our ſaid commiſſion with all the powers and authorities therein mentioned, as aforeſaid. And in caſe of the death or abſence of our lieutenant governours of Montreal and Trois Rivieres from our ſaid province, and that there ſhall be no perſon within our ſaid province appointed by us to be lieutenant governour or commander in chief of our ſaid province,

Who to be commander in chief of the province, in caſe of the death or abſence of the governor.

vince, our will and pleaſure is, that the eldeſt councillor, who ſhall be, at the time of your death or abſence, reſiding within our ſaid province, ſhall take upon him the adminiſtration of the government, and execute our ſaid commiſſion and inſtructions, and the ſeveral powers and authorities therein contained, in the ſame manner and to all intents and purpoſes, as other our governour or commander in chief ſhould or ought to do, in caſe of your abſence, or until your return, or in all caſes until our further pleaſure be known

This office to be held during the King's pleaſure.

And we do hereby declare, ordain, and appoint, that you, the ſaid James Murray, ſhall and may hold, execute, and enjoy the office and place of our captain general and governor in chief, in and over our ſaid province of Quebeck, and all the territories dependent thereon, with all and ngular the powers and authorities hereby granted unto you, for and during our will and pleaſure. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent; witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the twenty-firſt day of November, in the fourth year of our reign.

By writ of privy ſeal. (Signed) YORKE & YORKE.

Recorded at the Treaſury chambers, Whitehall, the 28th day of November, 1763.

(Signed) T. TOMKYNS.

Recorded in the Regiſter's office in Quebeck, the 7th day of June, 1766.

(Signed) J. GOLDFRAP, D. Regr.

COMMIS-

COMMISSION of VICE-ADMIRAL.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, to our beloved JAMES MURRAY, *Eſquire, our Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over our Province of Quebeck, in America, Greeting:*

WE, confiding very much in your fidelity, care, and circumſpection in this behalf, do, by theſe preſents, which are to continue during our pleaſure only, *conſtitute and depute* you, the ſaid James Murray, Eſquire, our captain general and governour in chief aforeſaid, *our vice-admiral, commiſſary, and deputy in the office of vice-admiralty* in our province of Quebeck aforeſaid, and territories thereon depending, and in the maritime parts of the ſame and thereto adjoining whatſoever; with power of taking and receiving all and ſingular the fees, profits, advantages, emoluments, commodities, and appurtenances whatſoever due and belonging to the ſaid office of Vice-Admiral, Commiſſary, and Deputy in our province of Quebeck, and territories depending thereon, and maritime parts of the ſame and adjoining to them whatſoever, according to the ſtatutes and ordinances of our high court of admiralty in England.

Commiſſion to be vice-admiral, commiſſary, & deputy in the office of vice-admiralty in the province of Quebeck.

And we do hereby remit and grant unto you, the aforeſaid James Murray, Eſquire, our power and authority in and throughout our province of Quebeck afore-mentioned, and territories thereof, and maritime parts whatſoever of the ſame and thereto adjacent, *and alſo throughout all and every the ſea-ſhores, public ſtreams, ports, freſh-water rivers, creeks, and arms as well of the ſea as of the rivers and coaſts whatſoever of our ſaid province of Quebeck*, and territories dependent thereon, and maritime parts whatſoever of the ſame and thereto adjacent, as well within liberties and franchiſes as without; to take *cognizance of, and proceed in, all civil and maritime cauſes, and in complaints, contracts, offences, or ſuſpected offences, crimes, pleas, debts, exchanges, accounts, charter-partys, agreements, ſuits, treſpaſſes, injuries, extortions, and demands, and buſineſs civil and maritime whatſoever*, commenced or to be commenced between merchants, or between owners and proprietors of ſhips and other veſſels, and merchants or others whomſoever with ſuch owners and proprietors of ſhips and all other veſſels

To what places the vice-admiral's juriſdiction ſhall extend.

In what cauſes.

Between what perſons.

whatſoever, employed or uſed within the maritime juriſdicti
of our vice-admiralty of our ſaid province of Quebeck, a
territories depending on the ſame, or between any other pe
ſons whomſoever, had, made, begun, or contracted for a
matter, thing, cauſe, or buſineſs whatſoever, done or to
done within our maritime juriſdiction aforeſaid, together wi
all and ſingular their incidents, emergencies, dependenci
annexed or connexed cauſes whatſoever or howſoever, a
ſuch cauſes, complaints, contracts, and other the premi
above ſaid, or any of them, which may happen to ari
be contracted, had, or done, to hear and determine accor
ing to the rights, ſtatutes, laws, ordinances, and cuſtoms a
ciently obſerved.

And moreover, in all and ſingular complaints, contra
agreements, cauſes, and buſineſſes, civil and maritime,
be performed beyond the ſea, or contracted there, howſoev
ariſing or happening; and alſo in all and ſingular other cau
and matters, which in any manner whatſoever touch or a
way concern, or anciently have and do, or ought to, belo
unto the maritime juriſdiction of our aforeſaid vice-a
miralty in our ſaid province of Quebeck, and territories ther
on depending, and maritime parts thereof and to the ſame a
joining whatſoever; and generally in all and ſingular
other cauſes, ſuits, crimes, offences, exceſſes, injuries, co
plaints, miſdemeanours, or ſuſpected miſdemeanours, tr
paſſes, regrating, foreſtalling and maritime buſineſſes wha
ſoever, throughout the places aforeſaid, within the maritim
juriſdiction of our vice-admiralty of our province of Quebe
aforeſaid, and territories thereon depending by ſea or wate
or the banks or ſhores of the ſame, howſoever done, co
mitted, perpetrated, or happening.

To enquire by a jury of ſuch matters as of right, and by ancient laws and uſages, ought to be enquired of; and of wreck of the ſea, and the goods of traitors and felons;

And alſo to enquire by the oaths of honeſt and lawful m
of our ſaid province of Quebeck, and territories depende
thereon, and maritime parts of the ſame and adjoining
them whatſoever, dwelling both within liberties and fra
chiſes and without, as well of all and ſingular ſuch matte
and things which of right, and by the ſtatutes, laws, o
dinances, and the cuſtoms anciently obſerved were wont a
ought to be enquired after, as of wreck of the ſea, and
all and ſingular the goods and chattels of whatſoever traito
pirates, manſlayers, and felons howſoever offending with
the maritime juriſdiction of our vice-admiralty of our pr
vince of Quebeck afore-mentioned, and territories thereun
belonging, and of the goods, chattels, and debts of all a

ſing

ingular their maintainors, acceſſaries, counſellors, abettors, or aſſiſtants whomſoever.

And alſo of the goods, debts, and chattels of whatſoever perſon or perſons felons of themſelves, by what means or howſoever coming to their death within our aforeſaid maritime juriſdiction, whereſoever any ſuch goods, debts, and chattels, or any part thereof, by ſea, water, or land in our ſaid province of Quebeck, and territories thereon dependent, and maritime parts of the ſame and thereto adjacent whatſoever, as well within liberties and franchiſes as without, have been or ſhall be found forfeited, or to be forfeited, or in being. and of the goods of felons of themſelves.

And moreover, as well of the goods, debts, and chattels of whatſoever other traitors, felons, and manſlayers whereſoever offending, and of the goods, debts, and chattels of their maintainors, acceſſaries, counſellors, abettors, or aſſiſtants, as of the goods, debts, or chattels of all fugitives, perſons convicted, attainted, condemned, outlawed, or howſoever put, or to be put, in exigent for treaſon, felony, manſlaughter, or murder, or any other offence or crime whatſoever; and alſo concerning goods waived, flotſon, jetſon, lagon, ſhares and treaſure found or to be found; deodands, and of the goods of all others whatſoever taken or to be taken as derelict, or by chance found, or howſoever due or to be due; and of all other caſualties, as well in, upon, or by the ſea and ſhores, creeks or coaſts of the ſea, or maritime parts, as in, upon, or by all freſh waters, ports, public ſtreams, rivers, or creeks, or places overflown whatſoever within the ebbing and flowing of the ſea or high water, or upon the ſhores and banks of any of the ſame within our maritime juriſdiction aforeſaid, howſoever, whenſoever, or by what means ſoever ariſing, happening, or proceeding, or whereſoever ſuch goods, debts, and chattels, or other the premiſes, or any parcel thereof, may or ſhall happen to be met with or found within our maritime juriſdiction aforeſaid. Alſo of goods waived, flotſon, jetſon, lagon deodands, derelicts, and other caſualties, upon the ſea, or ſea-coaſts, or freſh-water rivers, as far as the tide flows.

And alſo concerning anchorage, laſtage, and ballaſt of ſhips, and of fiſhes royal, namely ſturgeons, whales, porpoiſes, dolphins, kiggs, and grampuſſes, and generally of all other fiſhes whatſoever which are of a great or very large bulk or fatneſs, anciently by right, or cuſtom, or any way appertaining or belonging to us. Alſo of anchorage, laſtage, ballaſt, and fiſhes royal.

And to aſk, require, levy, take, collect, receive, and obtain for the uſe of us, and to the office of our high admiral of Great Britain aforeſaid for the time being, to keep and preſerve the ſaid wreck of the ſea, and the goods, debts, and chattels of all and ſingular other the premiſes, together with all and all manner of fines, mulcts, iſſues, forfeitures, amerciaments, Power to receive and preſerve to the King's uſe all the profits above-mentioned; and all fines

imposed by any court of admiralty held in this province, and recognizances forfeited therein:

ransoms, and recognizances whatsoever, forfeited, or to be forfeited, and pecuniary punishments for trespasses, crimes injuries, extortions, contempts, and other misdemeanors whatsoever, howsoever imposed or inflicted, or to be imposed or inflicted, for any matter, cause, or thing whatsoever in our said province of Quebeck, and territories thereunto belonging, and maritime parts of the same and thereto adjoining, in any court *of our admiralty there held, or to be held*, presented, or to be presented, assessed, brought, forfeited, or adjudged; and also all amerciaments, issues, fines, perquisites, mulcts, and pecuniary punishments whatsoever, and forfeitures of all manner of recognizances, before you *or your lieutenant, deputy or deputies* in our said province of Quebeck, and territories thereunto belonging, and maritime parts of the same and thereto adjacent whatsoever, happening, or imposed, or to be imposed or inflicted, or by any means assessed, presented, forfeited, or adjudged, or howsoever, by reason of the premises, due or to be due in that behalf to us, or to our heirs and successors.

and to take recognizances and bonds, for the King's use, or that of private subjects: and to award execution upon them; and to arrest ships, goods, and persons for causes arising within the maritime jurisdiction:

And further, to take all manner of recognizances, cautions, obligations and stipulations, as well to our use as at the instance of any party's, for agreements, or debts, or other causes whatsoever, and to put the same into execution, and to cause and command them to be executed; *and also to arrest, and cause and command to be arrested*, according to the civil and maritime laws and ancient customs of our said court, all ships, persons, things, goods, wares, and merchandizes, for the premises, and every of them, and for other causes whatsoever concerning the same, wheresoever they shall be met with or found throughout our said province of Quebeck, and territories thereunto belonging, and maritime parts thereof and thereto adjoining, as well within liberties and franchises as without; and likewise for all other agreements, causes, or debts, howsoever contracted or arising, so that the goods or persons may be found within our jurisdiction aforesaid.

and to hear and determine the said causes, with all the matters incident thereto:

And to hear, examine, discuss, and finally determine the same, with their emergencies, dependencies, incidents, annexed and connexed causes and businesses whatsoever; together with all other causes civil and maritime, and complaints, contracts, and all and every the respective premises whatsoever above expressed, according to the laws and customs aforesaid, and by all other lawful ways, means, and methods, according to the best of your skill and knowledge.

and to compel persons to appear and answer:

And to compel all manner of persons in that behalf, as the case shall require, to appear and to answer, with power of

of uſing any temporal correction, and of inflicting any other penalty or mulct, according to the laws and cuſtoms aforeſaid.

And to do and adminiſter juſtice according to the right order and courſe of law, ſummarily and plainly, looking only into the truth of the facts.

and to fine and imprison the parties that ſhall be found guilty and to deliver and diſcharge from priſon perſons imprisoned for the ſame, when they ought to be ſo diſcharged:

And to fine, correct, puniſh, chaſtiſe, reform, and to imprison, and cauſe and command to be impriſoned, in any gaols, being within our province of Quebeck aforeſaid, and territories thereunto belonging, the parties guilty, and the contemners of the law and juriſdiction of our admiralty aforeſaid, and violaters, uſurpers, delinquents, and contumacious abſenters, maſters of ſhips, mariners, rowers, fiſhermen, ſhipwrights, and other workmen and artificers whatſoever, exerciſing any kind of maritime affairs, according to the rights, ſtatutes, laws, and ordinances, and cuſtoms anciently obſerved; and to deliver and abſolutely diſcharge, and cauſe and command to be diſcharged, whatſoever perſons impriſoned in ſuch caſes, who are to be delivered.

and to preſerve public ſtreams, ports, and rivers;

And to preſerve, or cauſe to be preſerved, the public ſtreams, ports, rivers, freſh waters, and creeks whatſoever, within our maritime juriſdiction aforeſaid, in what place ſoever they be in our province of Quebeck aforeſaid, and territories thereunto belonging, and maritime parts of the ſame and thereto adjacent whatſoever, as well for the preſervation of our navy royal, and of the fleets and veſſels of our kingdom and dominions aforeſaid, as of whatſoever fiſhes increaſing in the rivers and places aforeſaid.

And alſo to keep, and cauſe to be executed and kept, in our ſaid province of Quebeck, and territories thereunto belonging, and maritime parts thereof and thereto adjacent whatſoever, the rights, ſtatutes, laws, ordinances, and cuſtoms anciently obſerved.

And to do, exerciſe, expedite, and execute all and ſingular other things in the premiſes, and every of them, as they by right, and according to the laws and ſtatutes, ordinances and cuſtoms aforeſaid, ſhould be done.

and to reform nets that are too cloſe, and other unlawful engines for catching fiſh;

And moreover, to reform nets too cloſe, and other unlawful engines or inſtruments whatſoever for the catching of fiſhes whereſoever, by ſea, or public ſtreams, ports, rivers, freſh waters, or creeks whatſoever, throughout our province of Quebeck aforeſaid, and territories depending thereon, and maritime parts of the ſame and thereto adjacent, uſed or exerciſed within our maritime juriſdiction aforeſaid whereſoever.

And

and to punish those who make use of them:

And to punish and correct the exercisers and occupiers thereof, according to the statutes, laws, ordinances, and customs aforesaid.

and to pronounce sentences in all causes relating to the sea, and put the same in execution:

And to pronounce, promulge, and interpose all manner of sentences and decrees, and to put the same in execution; with cognizance and jurisdiction of whatsoever other causes, civil and maritime, which relate to the sea, or which any manner of ways respect or concern the sea, or passage over the same, or naval or maritime voyages, or our said maritime jurisdiction, or the places or limits of our said admiralty, and cognizance afore-mentioned, and all other things done or to be done.

and to proceed in the said causes:

With power also to proceed in the same, according to the statutes, laws, ordinances, and customs aforesaid anciently used, as well of mere office mixt or promoted, as at the instance of any party, as the case shall require and seem convenient: and likewise with cognizance and decision of wreck of the sea, and of the death, drowning, and view of dead bodies of all persons howsoever killed, or drowned, or murdered, or which shall happen to be killed, drowned, or murdered, or by any other means come to their death in the sea or public streams, ports, fresh waters, or creeks whatsoever, within the flowing of the sea and high-water mark throughout our aforesaid province of Quebeck, and territories thereunto belonging, and maritime parts of the same and thereto adjacent, or elsewhere within our maritime jurisdiction aforesaid.

and to have cognizance of wreck of the sea, and view of dead bodies of persons coming to their deaths upon the sea or within the maritime jurisdiction:

and to have cognizance of mayhem within the maritime jurisdiction.

Together with the cognizance of mayhem in the aforesaid places, within our maritime jurisdiction aforesaid, and flowing of the sea and water there happening; with power also of punishing all delinquents in that kind, according to the exigences of the law and customs aforesaid.

And to do, exercise, expedite, and execute all and singular other things which in and about the premises only shall be necessary or thought meet, according to the rights, statutes, laws, ordinances, and customs aforesaid.

Power to make one or more deputies, and to appoint inferior officers.

With power of deputing and surrogating in your place for the premises one or more deputy or deputies, as often as you shall think fit; and also with power from time to time of naming, appointing, ordaining, assigning, making, and constituting whatsoever other necessary, fit, and convenient officers and ministers under you for the said office and execution thereof in our said province of Quebec, and territories thereunto belonging, and maritime parts of the same and thereto adjacent whatsoever.

Saving always the right of our high court of admiralty of England, and also of the judge and registrar of the said court, from whom,

whom, or either of them, it is not our intention in any thing to derogate by theſe preſents; and ſaving to every one who ſhall be wronged or grieved by any definitive ſentence or interlocutory decree which ſhall be given *in the vice-admiralty court of our province of Quebeck* aforeſaid, and territories thereunto belonging, the right of appealing to our aforeſaid high court of admiralty of England.

Saving the right of the high court of admiralty, &c. and ſaving the right of appealing thereto.

Provided nevertheleſs, and under this expreſs condition, that if you, the aforeſaid James Murray, eſquire, our captain general and governour in chief, ſhall not yearly (to wit) at the end of every year, between the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel and All Saints, duly certify, and cauſe to be effectually certified (if you ſhall be thereunto required) to us, and our lieutenant official, principals and commiſſary general and ſpecial, and judge and preſident of the high court of our admiralty of England aforeſaid, all that which from time to time by virtue of theſe preſents you ſhall do and execute, collect, or receive in the premiſes, or any of them, together with your full and faithful account thereupon, to be made in an authentic form, and ſealed with the ſeal of our office remaining in your cuſtody, that from thence and after default therein theſe our letters patent of the office of vice-admiralty aforeſaid, as above granted, ſhall be null and void, and of no force or effect.

Proviſo that the vice-admiral ſhall yearly certify under the ſeal of his office the proceedings had in his court to the judge of admiralty: and upon default made herein theſe letters patent ſhall be void.

Further we do, in our name, command all and ſingular our governours, juſtices, mayors, ſheriffs, captains, marſhals, bailiffs, keepers of all our gaols and priſons, conſtables, and all other our officers and faithful liege ſubjects whatſoever, and every of them, as well within liberties and franchiſes as without, that in and about the execution of the premiſes, and every of them, they be aiding, favouring, aſſiſting, ſubmiſſive, and yield obedience in all things as is fitting to you, the aforeſaid James Murray, eſquire, our captain general and governour in chief of our province of Quebeck aforeſaid, *and to your deputy whomſoever*, and to all other officers by you appointed, and to be appointed, of *our ſaid vice-admiralty in our province of Quebeck* aforeſaid, and territories thereunto belonging, and maritime parts of the ſame and thereto adjoining, under pain of the law, and the peril which will fall thereon.

All officers, civil and military, and all other ſubjects whatſoever, are enjoined to be aſſiſting to the vice-admiral and his deputies in the execution of this office.

Given at London in the high court of our admiralty of England aforeſaid, under the great ſeal thereof, the nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four, and of our reign the fourth.

(Signed.) GODF. LEE TARRANT, Regiſtrar.

An

An Abſtract of the Contents of the Act of Parliament, intitled, "*An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebeck in North America.*" *Paſſed in June*, 1774.

Art. I. THE preamble ſtates, in the firſt place, that his Majeſty had, by his royal proclamation of October 7, 1763, declared the proviſions which he had made in reſpect to the ſeveral countries, territories, and iſlands in America, that had been ceded to him by the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris on the 10th day of February, 1763.

Art. II. Then it ſtates, in the ſecond place, that by the arrangements made by the ſaid proclamation, a very great part of the country ſo ceded was left without any proviſion for the adminiſtration of civil government therein, notwithſtanding there were ſeveral colonies and ſettlements of the ſubjects of France in the ſaid part, who claimed to remain therein under the faith of the aforeſaid treaty.

Art. III. Then it ſtates, in the third place, that there were other parts of the countries ſo ceded to his Majeſty, in which ſedentary fiſheries had been eſtabliſhed and carried on by the ſubjects of France, inhabitants of the country called Canada, under grants made by the French government; and that theſe parts of the ceded countries had, by the ſaid proclamation of October 7, 1763, been anexed to the government of Newfoundland, and thereby made ſubject to regulations inconſiſtent with the nature of ſuch fiſheries.

Art. IV. Then comes the firſt enacting clauſe of the act, which directs that all the interior parts of North America contained between the weſtern boundaries of the old Engliſh colonies there, the rivers Ohio and Miſſiſſippi, and the territories of the Hudſon's Bay company; and likewiſe all the coaſt of Labrador, on the north ſide of the gulph of St. Lawrence, which had lately made part of the government of Newfoundland; ſhall be annexed to, and make part of, the province of Quebeck, during the King's pleaſure.

Art. 5. To the next enacting clauſe there is a preamble, in which it is declared, that the proviſions made by the proclamation above-mentioned in reſpect to the civil government of the ſaid province of Quebeck, and the powers and authorities

rities given to the governor and other civil officers of the ſaid province, by the grants and commiſſions iſſued in conſequence thereof, *had been found upon experience, to be inapplicable to the ſtate and circumſtances of the ſaid province*, the inhabitants whereof had amounted at the conqueſt to above ſixty-five thouſand perſons profeſſing the religion of the church of Rome, and enjoying an eſtabliſhed form of conſtitution and ſyſtem of laws, by which their perſons and property had been protected, governed, and ordered, for a long ſeries of years, from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the ſaid province of Canada.

Art. VI. Then comes the enacting clauſe itſelf, and enacts that the ſaid proclamation of October, 1763, and the commiſſion under the authority of which the government of the ſaid province was at that time adminiſtered, and all the ordinances that had been made by the governour and council of Quebeck, concerning the civil government and adminiſtration of juſtice in the ſaid province, and all commiſſions to judges and other officers thereof, ſhould become null and void on the 1ſt day of May, 1775.

Art. VII. The next clauſe relates to religion. It enacts in the firſt place, that his Majeſty's Roman-catholick ſubjects in the ſaid province of Quebeck, may enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion, ſubject to the King's ſupremacy, as declared and eſtabliſhed by an act made in the firſt year of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Art. VIII. This clauſe concerning religion enacts, in the ſecond place, that the clergy of the ſaid church of Rome, may hold, receive, and enjoy their accuſtomed dues and rights, with reſpect to ſuch perſons only as ſhall profeſs the Roman-catholick religion.

Art. IX. Then follows a proviſoe that it ſhall be lawful for the King, his heirs and ſucceſſors, out of the reſt of the ſaid accuſtomed dues and rights, to make ſuch proviſion for the encouragement of the proteſtant religion, and for the maintainance and ſupport of a proteſtant clergy in the ſaid province, as he or they ſhall think expedient.

Art. X. After this follows a ſecond proviſo, by which all Roman-catholicks in the province, whether prieſts or laymen are exempted from the obligation of taking the oath of ſupremacy required by the aforeſaid ſtatute of the firſt of Elizabeth, or the oath of abjuration of the Pope's eccleſiaſtical authority, which has been ſubſtituted inſtead of the former by a ſtatute of king William. And in lieu of the ſaid oath againſt the Pope's authority, thoſe perſons who would by the

ſaid ſtatutes of queen Elizabeth and king William have beer obliged to take the ſame, (as all perſons holding eccleſiaſtica benefices, or temporal employments, would have been) ſhall if they are Roman-catholicks, take the following oath o allegiance to the King's Majeſty, to wit,

" I *A. B.* do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear that I will b
" faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majeſty king George
" and him will defend to the utmoſt of my power againſ
" all traiterous conſpiracies and attempts whatſoever, whic
" ſhall be made againſt his perſon, crown, and dignity. An
" I will do my utmoſt endeavour to diſcloſe and make know
" to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, all treaſons an
" traiterous conſpiracies, and attempts, which I ſhall kno
" to be againſt him or any of them. And all this I do ſwea
" without any equivocation, mental evaſion, or ſecret reſer
" vation, and renouncing all pardons and diſpenſations fro
" any power or perſon whomſoever to the contrary.

" So help me God."

And if they ſhall neglect or refuſe to take the ſaid oath allegiance, they ſhall incur the ſame penalties and forfeiture and be liable to the ſame diſabilities as are appointed by th ſaid act of the firſt of queen Elizabeth, for neglecting or re fuſing to take the oath of ſupremacy required by that ſtatute

Art. XI. The next clauſe of this act conſiſts of two parts in the firſt place, it confirms to all his Majeſty's Canadian ſub jects in the province of Quebeck, except the religious orde and communities, the enjoyment of their property and poſſe ſions, together with all cuſtoms and uſages relative thereto, a all other their civil rights, in as large, ample, and beneficial manner as if the aforeſaid proclamation, commiſſions, ord nances, and other acts and inſtruments, had not been mad and as may conſiſt with their allegiance to his Majeſty, a ſubjection to the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain.

Art. XII. And in the ſecond place, it directs that in matters of controverſy relative to property and civil righ reſort ſhall be had to the laws of Canada, as the rule for t deciſion of the ſame; and that all cauſes that ſhall hereaf be inſtituted in any of the courts of juſtice that ſhall be eſt bliſhed in the ſaid province, ſhall with reſpect to ſuch pr perty and rights, be determined agreeably to the ſaid la and cuſtoms of Canada, until they ſhall be varied or alte by any ordinances that ſhall hereafter be paſſed in the ſ province by the governour and legiſlative council of the ſam

to be appointed in the manner herein after mentioned. This clauſe is followed by two proviſoes.

Art. XIII. By the firſt proviſoe it is provided, that nothing in this act ſhall extend to any lands that have been granted by his Majeſty, or that ſhall be granted hereafter by his Majeſty, or his heirs and ſucceſſors, to be holden in common ſoccage.

Art. XIV. The ſecond proviſoe, impowers all his Majeſty's ſubjects in the ſaid province to deviſe both their goods and their lands by their laſt will and teſtament in the manner they ſhall think proper, ſuch will being executed either according to the laws of Canada, or according to the forms preſcribed by the laws of England.

Art. XV. The next clauſe directs that the criminal law of England, (which it ſtates to have been uniformly adminiſtered in the province for the laſt nine years, with the general approbation of the inhabitants thereof) ſhall continue to be obſerved in the ſaid province; ſubject to ſuch alterations and amendments as ſhall be made therein from time to time, by the governour and legiſlative council of the ſaid province.

Art. XVI. Then comes the important clauſe for eſtabliſhing a legiſlative council in the province. To this clauſe there is a preamble, which ſtates two things; firſt, that it may be neceſſary to make regulations for the good government of the province of Quebeck, the occaſion, of which cannot now be foreſeen, nor without much delay and inconvenience be provided for, without entruſting the authority to make them, for a certain time, and under proper reſtrictions, to perſons reſident in the ſaid province. And ſecondly that it is at preſent inexpedient to call an aſſembly.

Art. XVII. After this preamble, this clauſe enacts, that it ſhall be lawful for the King's Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, by warrant under his or their ſignet or ſign manual, and with the advice of the privy council, to conſtitute and appoint a council for the affairs of the ſaid province of Quebeck, to conſiſt of ſuch perſons reſident in the ſame as his Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to appoint, being not fewer than ſeventeen, nor more than twenty-three; and upon the death, removal, or abſence of any of the members of the ſaid council, in like manner to conſtitute and appoint ſo many other perſons as ſhall be neceſſary to ſupply the vacancies: and that this council, ſo appointed and nominated, or the major part thereof, ſhall have power and authority, with the conſent of the governour for the time being, to make ordinances for the peace, welfare, and good government of the ſaid province,

Art. XVIII. Then follows a proviſoe that this legiſlative council ſhall not be impowered to lay any taxes or duties within the ſaid province, except only ſuch rates and taxes as the inhabitants of any town or diſtrict within the ſaid province may be authorized by the ſaid council to aſſeſs, levy, and apply within the ſaid town or diſtrict, for the purpoſe of making roads, erecting and repairing publick buildings, or for any other purpoſe reſpecting the local convenience and œconomy of ſuch town or diſtrict.

Art. XIX. Then follows a ſecond proviſoe, that the ordinances made by this legiſlative council ſhall, within ſix months after the paſſing of them, be tranſmitted to his Majeſty for his royal approbation: and, if his Majeſty ſhall think fit to diſallow them, and make an order in his privy council for that purpoſe, they ſhall ceaſe and become void in the ſaid province from the time that his Majeſty's order in council thereupon ſhall be promulgated. And no time is fixed for ſuch diſallowance: ſo that it ſeems to follow that his Majeſty may diſallow the ſaid ordinances at the diſtance of forty or fifty years after they ſhall have been paſſed, or at any other diſtance of time whatſoever.

Art. XX. Then follows a third proviſoe, that no ordinance touching religion, or by which any puniſhment may be inflicted greater than fine or impriſonment for three months, ſhall be of any force or effect, until the ſame ſhall have received his Majeſty's approbation.

Art. XXI. Then comes the fourth and laſt proviſoe to this clauſe concerning the legiſlative council, to wit, that no ordinance ſhall be paſſed at any meeting of this council where leſs than a majority of the whole council ſhall be preſent, or at any time, except between the firſt day of January, and the firſt day of May, unleſs upon ſome urgent occaſion; in which caſe every member of the ſaid council reſident at Quebeck, or within fifty miles thereof, ſhall be perſonally ſummoned by the governour to attend the ſame.

Then comes a clauſe which enacts, that nothing in the ſaid act contained ſhall extend to prevent his Majeſty from erecting, by his letters patent under the great ſeal of Great-Britain, ſuch courts of criminal, civil, and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction in the ſaid province of Quebeck, and appointing the judges and officers thereof, as his Majeſty ſhall think neceſſary and proper for the circumſtances of the ſaid province.

Laſtly, there is a general proviſoe to the whole act, which declares that it is not intended to repeal the acts of Parliament relating

relating to the trade of the American colonies; but that all thoſe acts, and likewiſe all other acts of Parliament heretofore made concerning thoſe colonies, ſhall be of force in the ſaid province of Quebeck.

This is a pretty full and faithful abſtract of the famous Quebeck act.

A Commiſſion of his late Majeſty King GEORGE the Second to Sir DANVERS OSBORN, Baronet, to be Captain-General and Governour in Chief in and over the Province of NEW YORK in AMERICA, in the Year 1754.

GEORGE the SECOND, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth; To our truſty and well-beloved Sir Danvers Oſborn, *Baronet, greeting.*

WHEREAS we did by our letters patent under our great ſeal of Great-Britain, bearing date at Weſtminſter the third day of July in the fifteenth year of our reign, conſtitute and appoint the honourable George Clinton, eſq. captain-general and governour in chief in and over our province of New York and the territories depending thereon in America for and during our will and pleaſure, as by the ſaid recited letters patent (relation being thereunto had) may more fully and at large appear: Now know you that we have revoked and determined, and by theſe preſents do revoke and determine, the ſaid recited letters patent and every clauſe, article, and thing therein contained.

Revocation of the patent of the laſt governour.

And further know you that we, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you, the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn, of our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, have thought fit to conſtitute and appoint you, the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn, to be our captain-general and governour in chief in and over our province of New York and the territories depending thereon in America: and we do hereby require and command you to do and execute all things in due manner that ſhall belong unto your ſaid command and the truſt we have repoſed in you, according to the ſeveral powers and directions granted or appointed you by this preſent commiſſion and inſtructions herewith

Appointment of the new governour.

herewith given you, or by *ſuch further powers**, inſtructions and authorities, *as ſhall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you under our ſignet and ſign manual*, or by our order in our privy council, and according to ſuch reaſonable laws and ſtatutes as now are in force or hereafter ſhall be made and agreed upon by you, with the advice and conſent of our council and the aſſembly of our ſaid province under your government, in ſuch manner and form as is herein after expreſſed.

Oaths to be taken by the governour.

And our will and pleaſure is, that you the ſaid Sir Dan-vers Oſborn, after the publication of theſe our letters patent, do in the firſt place take the oaths appointed to be taken by an act paſſed in the firſt year of our late royal father's reign, intitled, "

Thoſe appointed by ſtat. 1. Geo. I.

An act for the further ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon and government, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the heirs of the late princeſs Sophia, being proteſtants, and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales and his open and ſecret abettors," as alſo that you make and ſubſcribe the declaration mentioned in an act of Parliament made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of king Charles the Second, intitled, "

The declation againſt tranſubſtantiation, mentioned in ſtat. 25 Car. II.

An act for preventing dangers which may happen from popiſh recuſants :" and likewiſe that you take the uſual oath for the due execution of the office and truſt of our captain-general and governour in chief in and over our ſaid province of New York and the territories depending thereon, for the due and impartial adminſtration of juſtice; and further that you take the oath required to be taken by governours of plantations to do their utmoſt that the ſeveral laws relating to trade and the plantations be obſerved : which ſaid oaths and declaration our council in our ſaid province, or any three of the members thereof, have hereby full power and authority, and are required, to tender and adminiſter unto you, and in your abſence to our lieutenant-governour, if there be any upon the place ; all which being duly performed you ſhall adminiſter unto each of the members of our ſaid council, as alſo to our lieutenant-governour, if there be any upon the place, the oaths mentioned in the ſaid act, intitled, "

Oath of office.

Oath concerning the law of trade.

Oaths to be taken by members of the council.

Thoſe appointed by ſtat. 1. Geo. I.

An act for the further ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon and government, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the heirs of the late princeſs Sophia, being proteſtants, and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended

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* *Quere*, Whether ſuch powers would be legally delegated by an inſtrument under the King's ſignet and ſign manual?

pretended prince of Wales and his open and ſecret abettors;" as alſo to cauſe them to make and ſubſcribe the afore-mentioned declaration, and to adminſter to them the oath for the due execution of their places and truſts.

Declaration above-mentioned.
Oath of office.

And we do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority to ſuſpend any of the members of our ſaid council from ſitting, voting, or aſſiſting therein, if you ſhall find juſt cauſe for ſo doing; and, if there ſhall be any lieutenant-governour, him likewiſe to ſuſpend from the execution of his command, and to appoint another in his ſtead until our pleaſure be known. And if it ſhall at any time happen that by the death, departure out of our ſaid province, or ſuſpenſion of any of our ſaid councillors, or otherwiſe, there ſhall be a vacancy in our ſaid council (any three whereof we do hereby appoint to be a quorum) our will and pleaſure is, that you ſignify the ſame unto us by the firſt opportunity, that we may under our ſignet and ſign manual conſtitute and appoint others in their ſtead. But, that our affairs may not ſuffer at that diſtance for want of a due number of councillors, if ever it ſhould happen that there be leſs than ſeven of them reſiding in our ſaid province, we do hereby give and grant unto you, the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn, full power and authority to chuſe as many perſons out of the principal freeholders, inhabitants thereof, as will make up the full number of our ſaid council to be ſeven and no more; which perſons ſo choſen and appointed by you ſhall be to all intents and purpoſes councillors in our ſaid province, until either they ſhall be confirmed by us, or that, by the nomination of others by us under our ſign manual and ſignet, our ſaid council ſhall have ſeven or more perſons in it.

Power of ſuſpending the members of the council.

Power to appoint new councillors till the number of the members is ſeven.

And we do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, with the advice and conſent of our ſaid council, from time to time as need ſhall require, to ſummon and call general aſſemblies of the ſaid freeholders and planters within your government according to the uſage of our province of New York. And our will and pleaſure is, that the perſons thereupon duly elected by the major part of the freeholders of the reſpective counties and places and ſo returned, ſhall, before their ſitting, take the oaths mentioned in the ſaid act intituled, "*An act for the further ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon and government, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the heirs of the late princeſs Sophia, being proteſtants, and for extinguiſhing the*

Power with the conſent of the council, to call an aſſembly.

Oaths to be taken by the members thereof.

the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales and his open and ſecret abettors;" as alſo make and ſubſcribe the afore-mentioned declaration (which oaths and declaration you ſhall commiſſionate fit perſons under our ſeal of New York to tender and adminiſter unto them) : and until the ſame ſhall be ſo taken and ſubſcribed, no perſon ſhall be capable of ſitting, though elected.

The declaration aforementioned is to be ſubſcribed by them.

And we do hereby declare that the perſons ſo elected and qualified ſhall be called and deemed *The general aſſembly* of that our province and the territories depending thereon.

Name of members ſo elected and qualified.

And you, the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn, by and with the conſent of our ſaid council and aſſembly, or the major part of them reſpectively, ſhall have full power and authority to make, conſtitute, and ordain, laws, ſtatutes. and ordinances for the public peace, welfare, and good government of our ſaid province, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, and ſuch others as ſhall reſort thereto, and for the benefit of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors: which ſaid laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances are not to be repugnant, but, as near as may be, agreeable to the laws and ſtatutes of this our kingdom of Great Britain.

Power to make laws,

which ſhall not be repugnant to the laws of Great-Britain.

Provided that all ſuch laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances, of what nature or duration ſoever, be, within three months or ſooner after the making thereof, tranſmitted unto us under our ſeal of New York for our approbation or diſallowance of the ſame; as alſo duplicates thereof by the next conveyance.

The laws ſo made ſhall be tranſmitted to England within 3 months.

And in caſe any or all of the ſaid laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances, being not before confirmed by us, ſhall at any time be diſallowed and not approved, and ſo ſignified by us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors, under our, or their, ſign manual and ſignet, or by order of our, or their, privy council unto you the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn, or to the commander in chief of our ſaid province for the time being; then ſuch and ſo many of the ſaid laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances as ſhall be ſo diſallowed and not approved, ſhall from thenceforth ceaſe, determine, and become utterly void and of none effect; any thing to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

If they are at any time after diſallowed by the king, they ſhall thenceforth become void.

And to the end that nothing may be paſſed or done by our ſaid council or aſſembly to the prejudice of us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors, we will and ordain that you, the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn, ſhall have and enjoy a negative voice in the making and paſſing of all laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances aforeſaid : and you ſhall and may likewiſe from time to time

The governour ſhall have a negative voice againſt both council and aſſembly.

as you ſhall judge it neceſſary, adjourn, prorogue, and diſſolve all general aſſemblies as aforeſaid.

Power of adjourning, proroguing, and diſſolving the aſſembly; and to keep and uſe the public ſeal.

And our further will and pleaſure is, that you ſhall and may uſe and keep the public ſeal of our ſaid province of New York for ſealing all things whatſoever that paſs the great ſeal of our ſaid province under your government.

Power to adminiſter, or to authorize others to adminiſter, the oaths appointed by ſtat. 1 Geo. I.

And we do further give and grant unto you, the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn, full power and authority from time to time and at any time hereafter, by yourſelf, or by any other to be authorized by you in that behalf, to adminiſter and give the afore-mentioned oaths to all and every ſuch perſon and perſons as you ſhall think fit, who ſhall at any time or times paſs into our ſaid province or ſhall be reſident or abiding there.

Power with the conſent of the council, to erect courts of judicature,

And we do further by theſe preſents give and grant unto you, the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn, full power and authority, with the advice and conſent of our ſaid council, to erect, conſtitute, and eſtabliſh ſuch and ſo many courts of judicature and public juſtice within our ſaid province under your government, as you and they ſhall think fit and neceſſary for the hearing and determining of all cauſes, as well criminal as civil, according to law and equity, and for awarding execution thereupon, with all reaſonable and neceſſary powers, authorities, fees, and privileges belonging thereunto: as alſo to appoint and commiſſionate fit perſons in the ſeveral parts of your government to adminiſter the oaths mentioned in the aforeſaid act, intitled, "*An act for the further ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon and government, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the heirs of the late princeſs Sophia, being proteſtants, and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales and his open and ſecret abettors*;" as alſo to tender and adminiſter the aforeſaid declaration, unto ſuch perſons belonging to the ſaid courts as ſhall be obliged to take the ſame.

and to commiſſionate fit perſons to adminiſter the oaths appointed by ſtat. 1 Geo. I. and the declaration, againſt tranſubſtantiation, to perſons belonging to ſuch courts.

Power to appoint judges, commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, juſtices of the peace, and other officers of juſtice.

And we do hereby authorize and impower you to conſtitute and appoint judges, and in caſes requiſite commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, juſtices of the peace, and other neceſſary officers and miniſters in our ſaid province for the better adminiſtration of juſtice and putting the laws in execution, and to adminiſter, or cauſe to be adminiſtered, unto them ſuch oath or oaths as are uſually given for the due execution and performance of offices and places, and for the clearing of truth in judicial cauſes.

Power to pardon crimes,

And we do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, where you ſhall ſee cauſe or ſhall judge any

offender or offenders in criminal matters, or for any fines or forfeitures due unto us, fit objects of our mercy, to pardon all ſuch offenders, and to remit all ſuch offences, fines, and forfeitures, treaſon and wilful murder only excepted, in which caſes you ſhall likewiſe have power upon extraordinary occaſions to grant reprieves to the offenders until, and to the intent that, our royal pleaſure may be known therein.

Power to collate to eccleſiaſtical benefices.

And we do by theſe preſents authorize and impower you to collate any perſon or perſons to any churches, chapels, or other eccleſiaſtical benefices within our ſaid province and territories aforeſaid, as often as any of them ſhall happen to be void.

Power to levy troops, and employ themagainſt enemies, pirates, and rebels;

And we do hereby give and grant unto you, the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn, by yourſelf or by your captains and commanders by you to be authorized, full power and authority to levy, arm, muſter, command, and employ all perſons whatſoever reſiding within our ſaid province of New York and other the territories under your government, and, as occaſion ſhall ſerve, to march them from one place to another, or to embark them, for the reſiſting and withſtanding of all enemies, pirates, and rebels, both at ſea and land; and to tranſport ſuch forces to any of our plantations in America, if neceſſity ſhall require, for the defence of the ſame againſt the invaſions or attempts of any of our enemies; and ſuch enemies, pirates, and rebels, if there ſhall be occaſion, to purſue and proſecute in or out of the limits of our ſaid province and plantations, or any of them, and if it ſhall ſo pleaſe God, them to vanquiſh, apprehend, and, being taken, either according to law to put to death or keep and preſerve alive at your diſcretion: and to execute martial law in time of invaſion, or other times when by law it may be executed: and to do and execute all and every other thing and things which to our captain-general and governour in chief doth, or ought of right to belong.

and to execute martial law in time of war.

Power, with the conſent of the council, to build forts and caſtles;

And we do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, by and with the advice and conſent of our ſaid council, to erect, raiſe, and build in our ſaid province of New York and the territories depending thereon, ſuch and ſo many forts and platforms, caſtles, cities, boroughs, towns, and fortifications as you, by the advice aforeſaid, ſhall judge neceſſary; and the ſame, or any of them, to fortify and furniſh with ordnance, ammunition, and all ſorts of arms fit and neceſſary for the ſecurity and defence of our ſaid province; and, by the advice aforeſaid, the ſame again, or any

and to fortify and furniſh them with arms, &c.

of

of them, to demoliſh or diſmantle, as may be moſt convenient. and to demoliſh or diſmantle them.

And foraſmuch as divers mutinies and diſorders may happen by perſons ſhipped and employed at ſea during the time of war; and to the end that ſuch as ſhall be ſhipped and employed at ſea during time of war may be better governed and ordered, we do hereby give and grant unto you, the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn, full power and authority to conſtitute and appoint captains, lieutenants, maſters of ſhips, and other commanders and officers, and to grant to ſuch captains, lieutenants, maſters of ſhips, and other commanders and officers, commiſſions to execute the law martial during the time of war, according to the directions of two acts, the one paſſed in the thirteenth year of the reign of king Charles the Second, intituled, "*An act for the eſtabliſhing articles and orders for the regulating and better government of his Majeſty's navies, ſhips of war, and forces by ſea*;" and the other paſſed in the eighteenth year of our reign, intituled, "*An act for the further regulating and better government of his Majeſty's navies, ſhips of war, and forces by ſea, and for regulating proceedings upon courts martial in the ſea ſervice*;" and to uſe ſuch proceedings, authorities, puniſhments, corrections, and executions upon any offender or offenders who ſhall be mutinous, ſeditious, diſorderly, or any way unruly, either at ſea, or during the time of their abode and reſidence in any of the ports, harbours, or bays of our ſaid province and territories, as the caſe ſhall be found to require, according to the martial law and the ſaid directions during the time of war as aforeſaid. Power to appoint captains and other officers of ſhips, and to grant them commiſſions to execute the law martial according to the ſtat. 13 Car. II. and 18 Geo. II.

Provided that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to the enabling you, or any by your authority, to hold plea or have any juriſdiction of any offences, cauſe, matter, or thing, committed or done upon the high ſea or within any of the havens, rivers, or creeks of our ſaid province and territories under your government, by any captain, commander, lieutenant, maſter, officer, ſeaman, ſoldier, or other perſon whatſoever, who ſhall be in our actual ſervice and pay, in or on board any of our ſhips of war, or other veſſels, acting by immediate commiſſion or warrant from our commiſſioners for executing the office of our high admiral, or from our high admiral of Great Britain for the time being, under the ſeal of our admiralty; but that ſuch captain, commander, lieutenant, maſter, officer, ſeaman, ſoldier, or other perſon ſo offending ſhall be left to be proceeded againſt and tried This ſhall not affect any officers, &c. on board ſhips commiſſioned by the admiralty, when they commit offences either on the high ſea, or in any river, creek, or haven. But theſe perſons ſhall be tried for ſuch offences either

by commiſſions under the great ſeal of Great Britain or by commiſſion from the admiralty.

tried as their offences ſhall require, either by commiſſion under our great ſeal of Great-Britain as the ſtatute of the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth directs, or by commiſſion from our ſaid commiſſioners for executing the office of our high admiral, or from our high admiral of Great Britain for the time being, according to the afore-mentioned acts.

But for offences committed on ſhore, thoſe perſons ſhall be tried and puniſhed according to the laws of the place where the offence ſhall be committed.

Provided nevertheleſs, that all diſorders and miſdemeanours committed on ſhore by any captain, commander, lieutenant, maſter, officer, ſeaman, ſoldier, or other perſon whatſoever belonging to any of our ſhips of war or other veſſels, acting by immediate commiſſion or warrant from our ſaid commiſſioners for executing the office of our high admiral, or from our high admiral of Great Britain for the time being, under the ſeal of our admiralty, may be tried and puniſhed according to the laws of the place where any ſuch diſorder, offence, and miſdemeanour ſhall be committed on ſhore, notwithſtanding ſuch offenders be in our actual ſervice and borne in our pay on board any ſuch our ſhips of war, or other veſſels acting by immediate commiſſion or warrant from our ſaid commiſſioners for executing the office of our high admiral, or from our high admiral of Great Britain for the time being, as aforeſaid, ſo as he ſhall not receive any protection for the avoiding of juſtice for ſuch offences committed on ſhore from any pretence of his being employed in our ſervice at ſea.

Power, with the conſent of the council, to diſpoſe of all public monies raiſed in the province for the ſupport of the government.

And our further will and pleaſure is, that all public monies raiſed or which ſhall be raiſed by any act to be hereafter made within our ſaid province and other the territories depending thereon, be iſſued out by warrant from you, by and with the advice and conſent of our council, and diſpoſed of by you for the ſupport of the government, and not otherwiſe.

Power, with the conſent of the council, to grant lands.

And we do hereby likewiſe give and grant unto you full power and authority, by and with the advice and conſent of our ſaid council, to ſettle and agree with the inhabitants of our province and territories aforeſaid for ſuch lands, tenements, and hereditaments as now are, or hereafter ſhall be, in our power to diſpoſe of, and them to grant to any perſon or perſons upon ſuch terms and under ſuch moderate quit-rents, ſervices, and acknowledgments, to be thereupon reſerved unto us, as you, by and with the advice aforeſaid, ſhall think fit: which ſaid grants are to paſs and be ſealed by our ſeal of New York, and, being entered upon record by ſuch officer or officers as are or ſhall be appointed thereunto,

The grants to be under the public ſeal to be regiſtered.

ſhall

ſhall be good and effectual in law againſt us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors.

And we do hereby give you, the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn, full power to order and appoint fairs, marts, and markets, as alſo ſuch and ſo many ports, harbours, bays, havens, and other places for the convenience and ſecurity of ſhipping, and for the better loading and unloading of goods, and merchandizes, as by you, with the advice and conſent of our ſaid council, ſhall be thought fit and neceſſary.

Power, with the conſent of the council, to appoint fairs, &c.

And we do hereby require and command all officers and miniſters civil and military, and all other inhabitants of our ſaid province and territories depending thereon, to be obedient, aiding, and aſſiſting unto you, the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn, in the execution of this our commiſſion and the powers and authorities herein contained; and in caſe of your death or abſence out of our ſaid province and territories depending thereon, to be obedient, aiding and aſſiſting unto ſuch perſon as ſhall be appointed by us to be our lieutenant-governour or commander in chief of our ſaid province; to whom we do therefore by theſe preſents give and grant all and ſingular the powers and authorities herein granted, to be by him executed and enjoyed during our pleaſure or until your arrival within our ſaid province and territories.

All officers, &c. are to be aiding and aſſiſting to the governour in the execution of this commiſſion; to the lieutenant-governour or commander in chief for the time being.

And if, upon your death or abſence out of our ſaid province and territories depending thereon, there be no perſon upon the place commiſſionated or appointed by us to be our lieutenant-governour or commander in chief of our ſaid province, our will and pleaſure is, that the eldeſt counſellor, whoſe name is firſt placed in our ſaid inſtructions to you, and who ſhall at the time of your death or abſence be reſiding within our ſaid province of New York, ſhall take upon him the adminiſtration of the government, and execute our ſaid commiſſion and inſtructions and the ſeveral powers and authorities therein contained, in the ſame manner and to all intents and purpoſes as other our governour and commander in chief of our ſaid province ſhould or ought to do in caſe of your abſence until your return, or in all caſes until our further pleaſure be known therein.

In caſe of the death or abſence of the governour, and if there be no lieutenant-governour in the province, the command ſhall devolve upon the eldeſt counſellor.

And we do hereby declare, ordain, and appoint that you, the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn, ſhall and may hold, execute, and enjoy the office and place of our captain-general and governour in chief in and over our province of New York and the territories depending thereon, together with all and ſingular

This office of capt. gen. and gov. in chief of the ſd. province ſhall be held during the King's pleaſure.

gular the powers and authorities hereby granted unto you for and during our will and pleaſure.

And whereas there are divers colonies adjoining to our province of New York, for the defence and ſecurity whereof is requiſite that due care be taken in time of war; we have therefore thought it neceſſary for our ſervice, and for the better protection and ſecurity of our ſubjects inhabiting those parts, to conſtitute and appoint, and we do by theſe preſents conſtitute and appoint, you, the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn to be our captain-general and commander in chief of the militia and of all the forces by ſea and land within our colony of Connecticut, and of all our forts and places of ſtrength within the ſame; and for the better ordering, governing and ruling our ſaid militia and all our forces, forts, and places of ſtrength within our ſaid colony of Connecticut, we do hereby give and grant unto you, the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn, and, in your abſence, to our commander in chief of our province of New York, all and every the like powers as in theſe preſents are before granted and recited for the ruling, governing, and ordering our militia and all our forces, forts, and places of ſtrength within our province of New York, to be exerciſed by you, the ſaid Sir Danvers Oſborn, and in your abſence from our territories and dominion of New York, by our commander in chief of our province of New York, within our ſaid colony of Connecticut, for and during our pleaſure.

Grant of the office of capt gen. and commander in chief of the militia and other forces both by ſea and land of the colony of Connecticut.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent.

Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter the firſt day of Auguſt in the twenty-ſeventh year of our reign.

By writ of privy ſeal,

YORKE and YORKE

The first Charter, granted by King Charles II. *to the Lords Proprietors of* CAROLINA. *

CHARLES the Second, by the grace of God king of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting.

I. Whereas our right truſty and right well beloved couſins and counſellors, Edward earl of Clarendon, our high-chancellor of England, and George duke of Albemarle, maſter of our horſe, and captain general of all our forces, our right truſty and well beloved William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, our right truſty and well beloved councellor Anthony lord Aſhley, chancellor of our Exchequer, Sir George Carteret knight and baronet, vice-chamberlain of our houſehold, and our truſty and well beloved Sir William Berkley knight, and Sir John Colleton knight and Baronet, being excited with laudable and pious zeal for the propagation of the chriſtian faith, and the enlargement of our empire and dominions, have humbly beſought leave of us, by their induſtry and charge, to tranſport and make an ample colony of our ſubjects, natives of our kingdom of England, and elſewhere within our dominions, unto a certain country hereafter deſcribed, in the parts of America, not yet cultivated or planted, and only inhabited by ſome barbarous people who have no knowledge of Almighty God.

Edward earl of Clarendon, &c. having beſought the King for leave to make a colony in America, not yet cultivated or planted.

II. And whereas the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, Sir John Colleton, have humbly beſought us to give, grant and confirm unto them and their heirs the

The King gives, grants and confirms unto them all that territory in America, bounded within 36 and 31 degrees northern latitude, and weſt as far as the ſouth-ſeas.

* This and the ſucceeding charter are printed in this collection of papers, in order to be preſerved. But they are of no force, having been ſurrendered to the King in the year 1729, and an act of Parliament paſſed in the ſame year, eſtabliſhing the agreement of ſurrender; but reſerving to Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville, his property, who did not chuſe to join in the ſurrender.

ſaid

ſaid country, with privileges and juriſdictions requiſite for the good government and ſafety thereof. Know ye therefore, That we favouring the pious and noble purpoſe of the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and meer motion, have given, granted and confirmed, and by this our preſent charter, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give, grant and confirm unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, all that territory or tract of ground, ſituate, lying and being within our dominions of America, extending from the north-end of the iſland called Lucke-iſland, which lieth in the ſouthern Virginia ſeas, and within ſix and thirty degrees of the northern latitude, and to the weſt as far as the ſouth-ſeas, and ſo ſoutherly as far as the river St. Matthias, which bordereth upon the coaſt of Florida, and within one and thirty degrees of northern latitude, and ſo weſt in a direct line as far as the ſouth-ſeas aforeſaid; together with all and ſingular ports, harbours, bays, rivers, iſles and iſlets belonging to the country aforeſaid, and alſo all the ſoil, lands, fields, woods, mountains, fields, lakes, rivers, bays and iſlets, ſituate or being within the bounds or limits aforeſaid, with the fiſhing of all ſorts of fiſh, whales, ſturgeons and all other royal fiſhes in the ſea, bays, iſlets and rivers, within the premiſes, and the fiſh therein taken; and moreover all veins, mines, quarries, as well diſcovered as not diſcovered, of gold, ſilver, gems, precious ſtones, and all other whatſoever, be it of ſtones, metals, or any other thing whatſoever found, or to be found within the countries, iſles and limits aforeſaid.

With the patronage and other juriſdictions and privileges.

III. And furthermore the patronage and avowſons of all the churches and chappels, which as the chriſtian religion ſhall increaſe within the country, iſles, iſlets and limits aforeſaid, ſhall happen hereafter to be erected, together with licence and power to build and found churches, chappels and oratories in convenient and fit places, within the ſaid bounds and limits, and to cauſe them to be dedicated and conſecrated according to the eccleſiaſtical laws of our kingdom of England, together with all and ſingular the like and as ample rights, juriſdictions, priviledges, prerogatives, royalties, liberties, immunities

immunities and franchiſes of what kind ſoever, within the countries, iſles, iſlets and limits aforeſaid.

IV. To have, uſe, exerciſe and enjoy, and in as ample manner as any biſhop of Durham in our kingdom of England ever heretofore have held, uſed or enjoyed, or of right ought or could have, uſe or enjoy. And them the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, we do by theſe preſents for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, make, create, and conſtitute the true and abſolute lords and proprietors of the country aforeſaid, and of all other the premiſes; ſaving always the faith, allegiance and ſovereign dominion due to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors for the ſame, and ſaving alſo the right, title, and intereſt of all and every our ſubjects of the Engliſh nation, which are now planted within the limits and bounds aforeſaid, (if any be). To have, hold, poſſeſs and enjoy the ſaid country, iſles, iſlets, and all and ſingular other the premiſes to them the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkeley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns for ever, to be holden of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as of our manor of Eaſt Greenwich in our county of Kent, in free and common ſoccage, and not in capite, nor by knights ſervice; yielding and paying yearly to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for the ſame, the yearly rent of twenty marks of lawful money of England, at the feaſt of All Saints, yearly for ever; the firſt payment thereof to begin and to be made on the feaſt of All Saints, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty five, and alſo the fourth part of all gold and ſilver ore, which, within the limits aforeſaid, ſhall from time to time happen to be found.

Creating them the true and abſolute lords and proprietors of the ſaid province.

V. And that the country, thus by us granted and deſcribed, may be dignified by us with as large titles and privileges as any other part of our dominions and territories in that region, know ye that we of our further grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have thought fit to erect the ſame tract of ground, country and iſland into a province, and out of the fulneſs of our royal power and prerogative, we do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, erect, incorporate and ordain the ſame into a province, and do call it the province of Carolina, and ſo from henceforth will have it called: And foraſmuch as we have hereby made

The ſaid tract of ground, country and iſlands erected into a province, by the name of the province of Carolina.

and ordained the aforeſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkeley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carterett, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns the true lords and proprietors of all the province aforeſaid: Know ye therefore moreover, that we, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in their fidelity, wiſdom, juſtice, and provident circumſpection, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant full and abſolute power, by virtue of theſe preſents, to them the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkeley Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carterett, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir John Colleton, and their heirs, for the good and happy government of the ſaid province, to ordain, make, enact, and under their ſeals to publiſh any laws whatſoever, either appertaining to the public ſtate of the ſaid province, or to the private utility of particular perſons, according to their beſt deſcretion, of and with the advice, aſſent and approbation of the freemen of the ſaid province, or of the greater part of them, or of their delegates or deputies, whom for enacting of the ſaid laws, when and as often as need ſhall require, we will that the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, and their heirs, ſhall from time to time aſſemble, in ſuch manner and form as to them ſhall ſeem beſt, and the ſame laws duly to execute, upon all people within the ſaid province and limits thereof, for the time being, or which ſhall be conſtituted under the power and government of them, or any of them, either ſailing towards the ſaid province of Carolina, or returning from thence towards England, or any other of our, or foreign dominions, by impoſition of penalties, impriſonment, or any other puniſhment; yea, if it ſhall be needful, and the quality of the offence requires it, by taking away member and life, either by them the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, and their heirs, or by them, or their deputies, lieutenants, judges, juſtices, magiſtrates, officers, and miniſters, to be ordained or appointed, according to the tenor and true intention of theſe preſents; and likewiſe to appoint and eſtabliſh any judges or juſtices, magiſtrates

The King grants power to ordain and enact laws for the whole province or any particular perſon thereof.

magiſtrates or officers whatſoever, within the ſaid province, at ſea or land, in ſuch manner and form, as unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, and their heirs, ſhall ſeem moſt convenient: Alſo to remit, releaſe, pardon, and aboliſh, (whether before judgment or after) all crimes and offences whatſoever, againſt the ſaid laws, and to do all and every other thing and things, which unto the compleat eſtabliſhment of juſtice unto courts, ſeſſions and forms of judicature, and manners of proceedings therein, do belong, although in theſe preſents, expreſs mention be not made thereof; and by judges, by him or them delegated, to award, proceſs, hold pleas, and determine in all the ſaid courts, and places of judicature, all actions, ſuits, and cauſes whatſoever, as well criminal as civil, real, mixt, perſonal, or of any other kind or nature whatſoever; which laws, ſo as aforeſaid to be publiſhed, our pleaſure is, and we do require, enjoin and command, ſhall be abſolute, firm and available in law, and that all the liege people of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the ſaid province of Carolina, do obſerve and keep the ſame inviolably, in thoſe parts, ſo far as they concern them, under the pains and penalties therein expreſſed, or to be expreſſed; provided nevertheleſs, that the ſaid laws be conſonant to reaſon, and as near as may be conveniently, agreeable to the laws and cuſtoms of this our kingdom of England.

And to appoint any judges or juſtices, magiſtrates or officers whatſoever.

VI. And becauſe ſuch aſſemblies of freeholders, cannot be ſo conveniently called, as there may be occaſion to require the ſame; we do therefore by theſe preſents, give and grant unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, by themſelves or their magiſtrates, in that behalf lawfully authorized, full power and authority, from time to time, to make and ordain fit and wholeſome orders and ordinances, within the province aforeſaid, to be kept and obſerved, as well for the keeping of the peace, as for the better government of the people there abiding, and to publiſh the ſame to all to whom it may concern; which ordinances, we do by theſe preſents, ſtreightly charge and command to be inviolably obſerved, within the ſaid province,

And till aſſemblies of freeholders can be called,

The ſaid lords proprietors impowered to make orders and ordinances.

vince, under the penalties therein expreſſed, ſo as ſuch ordinances be reaſonable, and not repugnant or contrary, but as near as may be, agreeable to the laws and ſtatutes of this our kingdom of England, and ſo as the ſame ordinances do not extend to the binding, charging, or taking away, of the right or intereſt, of any perſon or perſons, in their freehold, goods or chattels, whatſoever.

Licence given to all the King's liege people to tranſport themſelves to the ſaid province.

VII. And to the end the ſaid province may be the more happily encreaſed, by the multitude of people reſorting thither, and may likewiſe be the more ſtrongly defended from the incurſions of ſavages, and other enemies, pirates and robbers, therefore we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant by theſe preſents, power, licence, and liberty, unto all the liege people, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in our kingdom of England, or elſewhere, within any other our dominions, iſlands, colonies, or plantations, (excepting thoſe who ſhall be eſpecially forbidden) to tranſport themſelves and families unto the ſaid province, with convenient ſhipping and fitting proviſions, and there to ſettle themſelves, dwell, and inhabit, any law, ſtatute, act, ordinance or other thing to the contrary, in any wiſe, notwithſtanding. And we will alſo, and of our more ſpecial grace, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do ſtreightly enjoin, ordain, conſtitute and command, that the ſaid province of Carolina, ſhall be of our allegiance, and that all and ſingular the ſubjects and liege people of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, tranſported, or to be tranſported into the ſaid province, and the children of them, and of ſuch as ſhall deſcend from them, there born, or hereafter to be born, be and ſhall be, denizons and lieges of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, of this our kingdom of England, and be in all things held, treated and reputed as the liege faithful people of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, born within this our ſaid kingdom, or any other of our dominions, and may inherit, or otherwiſe purchaſe and receive, take, hold, buy, and poſſeſs any lands, tenements or hereditaments within the ſame places, and them may occupy, poſſeſs and enjoy, give, ſell, aliene and bequeathe; as likewiſe all liberties, franchiſes and privileges of this our kingdom of England, and of other our dominions aforeſaid, and may freely and quietly, have, poſſeſs and enjoy, as our liege people born within the ſame, without the leaſt moleſtation, vexation, trouble or grievance, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, any ſtatute, act, ordinance or proviſion to the contrary notwithſtanding.

VIII. And

VIII. And furthermore, that our ſubjects of this our ſaid kingdom of England, and other our dominions, may be the rather encouraged to undertake this expedition, with ready and chearful minds; know ye, that we, of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, do give and grant by vertue of theſe preſents, as well to the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, and their heirs, as unto all others as ſhall from time to time repair unto the ſaid province, with a purpoſe to inhabit there, or to trade with the natives of the ſaid province, full liberty and licence to lade and freight in any port whatſoever, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and into the ſaid province of Carolina, by them, their ſervants and aſſigns, to tranſport all and ſingular their goods, wares and merchandizes; as likewiſe all ſorts of grain whatſoever, and any other things whatſoever, neceſſary for food and cloathing, not prohibited by the laws and ſtatutes of our kingdoms and dominions to be carried out of the ſame, without any let or moleſtation, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or of any other of our officers or miniſters whatſoever, ſaving alſo to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the cuſtoms and other duties and payments, due for the ſaid wares and merchandizes, according to the ſeveral rates of the places from whence they ſhall be tranſported. We will alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant licence by this our charter, unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, and to all the inhabitants and dwellers in the province aforeſaid, both preſent and to come, full power and abſolute authority, to import or unlade, by themſelves, or their ſervants, factors or aſſigns, all merchandizes and goods whatſoever, that ſhall ariſe of the fruits and commodities of the ſaid province, either by land or by ſea, into any of the ports of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in our kingdom of England, Scotland or Ireland, or otherwiſe to diſpoſe of the ſame goods, in the ſaid ports; and if need be, within one year next after the unlading, to lade the ſaid merchandizes and goods again into the ſame, or other ſhips, and to export the ſame into any other countries, either of our dominions or foreign, being in amity with us, our heirs and ſucceſſors,

The King grants licence to freight in every port, and to tranſport goods, wares and merchandizes, &c. ſaving to the King the cuſtoms and duties.

ſucceſſors, ſo as they pay ſuch cuſtoms, ſubſidies and other duties for the ſame, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as the reſt of our ſubjects of this our kingdom, for the time being, ſhall be bound to pay, beyond which we will not that the inhabitants of the ſaid province of Carolina, ſhall be any ways charged.

Sundry goods to be imported & exported cuſtom free.

IX. Provided nevertheleſs, and our will and pleaſure is, and we have further, for the conſideration aforeſaid, of our more eſpecial grace, certain knowledge and meer motion, given and granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, full and free licence, liberty and authority, at any time or times, from and after the feaſt of St Michael the arch-angel, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord Chriſt one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty and ſeven, as well to import, and bring into any of our dominions, from the ſaid province of Carolina, or any part thereof, the ſeveral goods and commodities herein after mentioned, that is to ſay, ſilks, wine, currants, raiſins, capers, wax, almonds, oyl and olives, without paying or anſwering, unto us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, any cuſtom, import, or other duty, for, or in reſpect thereof, for and during the term and ſpace of ſeven years, to commence and be accompted, from and after the firſt importation of four tuns of any of the ſaid goods, in any one bottom, ſhip or veſſel from the ſaid province, into any of our dominions; as alſo to export and carry out of any of our dominions into the ſaid province of Carolina, cuſtom free, all ſorts of tools, which ſhall be uſeful or neceſſary for the planters there, in the accommodation and improvement of the premiſes, any thing before, in theſe preſents contained, or any law, act, ſtatute, prohibition, or other matter, or any thing heretofore had, made, enacted or provided, or hereafter to be had, made, enacted or provided to the contrary, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Ports, harbours, &c. to be conſtituted.

X. And furthermore, of our more ample and eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs

heirs and aſſigns, full and obſolute power and authority, to make, erect and conſtitute, within the ſaid province of Carolina, and the iſles and iſlets aforeſaid, ſuch, and ſo many ſea ports, harbours, creeks and other places, for diſcharge and unlading of goods and merchandizes out of ſhips, boats and other veſſels, and for lading of them, in ſuch and ſo many places, and with ſuch juriſdiction, privileges and franchiſes, unto the ſaid ports belonging, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt expedient, and that all and ſingular the ſhips, boats and other veſſels, which ſhall come for merchandizes, and trade into the ſaid province, or ſhall depart out of the ſame, ſhall be laden and unladen at ſuch ports only, as ſhall be erected and conſtituted by the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, and not elſe where, any uſe, cuſtom, or any other thing to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

The ſubſidies to belong to the lords proprietors.

XI. And we do furthermore will, appoint and ordain, by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkeley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, that they the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkeley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkely, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, may from time to time for ever, have and enjoy, the cuſtoms and ſubſidies in the ports, harbours, creeks and other places within the province aforeſaid, payable for goods, merchandize and wares there laded, or to be laded or unladed, the ſaid cuſtoms to be reaſonably aſſeſſed, upon any occaſion, by themſelves, and by and with the conſent of the free people there, or the greater part of them as aforeſaid; to whom we give power, by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, upon juſt cauſe, and in a due proportion to aſſeſs and impoſe the ſame.

The lords proprietors may aſſign and grant the premiſes or any part thereof

XII. And further, of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given, granted and confirmed, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give, grant and confirm unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkely, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret.

to him or them that will purchaſe the ſame.

Carteret, Sir William Berkley and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, full and abſolute licence, power and authority, that the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William Lord Craven, John lord Berkeley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, from time to time hereafter for ever, at his and their will and pleaſure, may aſſign, alien, grant, demiſe or enfeof the premiſes, or any parte or parcels thereof, to him or them that ſhall be willing to purchaſe the ſame, and to ſuch perſon or perſons as they ſhall think fit, to have and to hold, to them the ſaid perſon or perſons, their heirs and aſſigns, in fee ſimple or fee tayle, or for term of life, or lives, or years, to be held of them the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, by ſuch rents, ſervices and cuſtoms, as ſhall ſeem meet to the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, and not immediately of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and to the ſame perſon and perſons, and to all and every of them, we do give and grant by theſe, preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, licence authority and power, that ſuch perſon or perſons, may have or take the premiſes, or any parcel thereof, of the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, and the ſame to hold, to themſelves, their heirs or aſſigns, in what eſtate of inheritance whatſoever, in fee ſimple or fee tayle, or otherwiſe, as to them and the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkeley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, ſhall ſeem expedient; the ſtatute made in the parliament of Edward, ſon of King Henry, heretofore King of England, our predeceſſor, commonly called the ſtatute of *Quia emptores terrarum*; or any other ſtatute, act, ordinance, uſe, law, cuſtom or any other matter, cauſe or thing heretofore publiſhed or provided to the contrary, in any wiſe, notwithſtanding.

XIII. And

XIII. And becauſe many perſons born or inhabiting in the ſaid province, for their deſerts and ſervices, may expect and be capable of marks of honour and favour, which, in reſpect of the great diſtance, cannot be conveniently conferred by us; our will and pleaſure therefore is, and we do by theſe preſents give and grant unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, full power and authority, to give and confer, unto and upon, ſuch of the inhabitants of the ſaid province, as they ſhall think do, or ſhall merit the ſame, ſuch marks of favour and titles of honour, as they ſhall think fit, ſo as theſe titles of honour be not the ſame as are enjoyed by, or conferred upon, any of the ſubjects of this our kingdom of England.

The lords proprietors impowered to confer titles of honour.

XIV. And further alſo, we do by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give and grant licence to them the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, full power, liberty and licence to erect, raiſe and build, within the ſaid province and places aforeſaid, or any part or parts thereof, ſuch, and ſo many forts, fortreſſes, caſtles, cities, burroughs, towns, villages and other fortifications whatſoever, and the ſame, or any of them to fortify and furniſh with ordnance, powder, ſhot, armory and all other weapons, ammunition, habilements of war, both offenſive and defenſive, as ſhall be thought fit and convenient for the ſafety and welfare of the ſaid province and places, or any part thereof, and the ſame, or any of them, from time to time, as occaſion ſhall require, to diſmantle, diſfurniſh, demoliſh and pull down, and alſo to place, conſtitute and appoint, in and over all or any of the ſaid caſtles, forts, fortifications, cities, towns and places aforeſaid, governors, deputy governors, magiſtrates, ſheriffs and other officers, civil and military, as to them ſhall ſeem meet, and to the ſaid cities, burroughs, towns, villages, or any other place or places within the ſaid province, to grant letters or charters of incorporation, with all liberties, franchiſes and privileges requiſite and uſeful, or to, or within any corporations within this our kingdom of England, granted or belonging; and in the ſame cities, burroughs, towns and other places, to conſtitute, erect and appoint, ſuch, and

And to erect forts, caſtles, cities, towns and other fortifications.

ſo many markets, marts and fairs, as ſhall in that behalf be thought fit and neceſſary, and further alſo to erect and make in the province aforeſaid, or any part thereof, ſo many mannors, as to them ſhall ſeem meet and convenient, and in every of the ſame mannors, to have and to hold a court baron, with all things whatſoever which to a court baron do belong, and to have and to hold views of frank pledge and court leet, for the conſervation of the peace, and better government of thoſe parts, within ſuch limits, juriſdictions and precincts, as by the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, or their heirs, ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe, with all things whatſoever, which to a court leet or view of frank pledge do belong, the ſaid court to be holden by ſtewards, to be deputed and authorized by the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, or their heirs, or by the lords of other mannors and leets for the time being, when the ſame ſhall be erected.

Power to levy, muſter and train men, and make war.

XV. And becauſe that in ſo remote a country, and ſituate among ſo many barbarous nations, and the invaſions as well of ſalvages as other enemies, pirates and robbers, may probably be feared; therefore we have given, and for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give power by theſe preſents, unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, by themſelves, or their captains, or other their officers, to levy, muſter and train, all ſorts of men, of what condition, or whereſoever born, in the ſaid province, for the time being; and to make war, and purſue the enemies aforeſaid, as well by ſea as by land, ; yea, even without the limits of the ſaid province, and by God's aſſiſtance, to vanquiſh and take them, and being taken, to put them to death by the law of war, or to ſave them at their pleaſure; and to do all and every other thing, which unto the charge of a captain general of an army belongeth, or hath accuſtomed to belong, as fully and freely as any captain general of an army hath or ever had the ſame.

XVI. Alſo

XVI. Alſo, our will and pleaſure is, and by this our charter we give unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, full power, liberty, and authority, in caſe of rebellion, tumult or ſedition, (if any ſhould happen) which God forbid, either upon the land within the province aforeſaid, or upon the main ſea, in making a voyage thither, or returning from thence, by him and themſelves, their captains, deputies and officers, to be authorized under his or their ſeals for that purpoſe: To whom alſo, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we do give and grant, by theſe preſents, full power and authority, to exerciſe martial law againſt mutinous and ſeditious perſons of thoſe parts, ſuch as ſhall refuſe to ſubmit themſelves to their government, or ſhall refuſe to ſerve in the wars, or ſhall fly to the enemy, or forſake their colours or enſigns, or be loyterers or ſtragglers, or otherwiſe howſoever offending againſt law, cuſtom or diſcipline military, as freely and in as ample manner and form as any captain general of an army, by virtue of his office, might or hath accuſtomed to uſe the ſame.

And to exerciſe martial law.

XVII. And our further pleaſure is, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we do grant unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, and to all the tenants and inhabitants of the ſaid province of Carolina, both preſent and to come, and to every of them, that the ſaid province, and the tenants and inhabitants thereof, ſhall not, from henceforth, be held or reputed a member or part of any colony whatſoever in America, or elſewhere, now tranſported or made, or hereafter to be tranſported or made; nor ſhall be depending on, or ſubject to their government, in any thing, but be abſolutely ſeparated and divided from the ſame: and our pleaſure is, by theſe preſents, that they be ſeparated, and that they be ſubject immediately to our crown of England, as depending thereof for ever; and that the inhabitants of the ſaid province, nor any of them, ſhall at any time hereafter be compelled, or compellable, or be any ways ſubject or liable, to appear or anſwer to any matter, ſuit, cauſe or plaint whatſoever, out of the province aforeſaid, in any other of our iſlands, colonies or dominions in

The province of Carolina & the inhabitants thereof to be ſubject immediately to the crown of England.

America, or elſewhere, other than in our realm of England and dominion of Wales.

The lords proprietors impowered to grant liberty of conſcience.

XVIII. And becauſe it may happen, that ſome of the people and inhabitants of the ſaid province, cannot in their private opinions conform to the public exerciſe of religion, according to the liturgy, form and ceremonies of the church of England, or take and ſubſcribe the oaths and articles made and eſtabliſhed in that behalf, and for that the ſame, by reaſon of the remote diſtances of theſe places, will, we hope, be no breach of the unity and uniformity eſtabliſhed in this nation, our will and pleaſure therefore is, and we do by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, full and free licence, liberty and authority, by ſuch legal ways and means as they ſhall think fit, to give and grant unto ſuch perſon and perſons inhabiting and being within the ſaid province, or any part thereof, who really in their judgments, and for conſcience ſake, cannot or ſhall not conform to the ſaid liturgy and ceremonies, and take and ſubſcribe the oaths and articles aforeſaid, or any of them, ſuch indulgencies and diſpenſations in that behalf, for and during ſuch time and times, and with ſuch limitations and reſtrictions, as they the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir John Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs or aſſigns, ſhall in their diſcretion think fit and reaſonable; and with this expreſs proviſo and limitation alſo, that ſuch perſon or perſons, to whom ſuch indulgences and diſpenſations ſhall be granted as aforeſaid, do and ſhall, from time to time, declare and continue all fidelity, loyalty and obedience to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and be ſubject and obedient to all other the laws, ordinances and conſtitutions of the ſaid province, in all matters whatſoever, as well eccleſiaſtical as civil, and do not in any wiſe diſturb the peace and ſafety thereof, or ſcandalize or reproach the ſaid liturgy, forms and ceremonies, or any thing relating thereunto, or any perſon or perſons whatſoever, for or in reſpect of his or their uſe or exerciſe thereof, or his or their obedience or conformity thereunto.

XIX. And in caſe it ſhall happen, that any doubts or queſtions ſhould ariſe, concerning the true ſenſe and underſtanding

derſtanding of any word, clauſe or ſentence, contained in this our preſent charter, we will, ordain, and command, that at all times, and in all things, ſuch interpretation be made thereof, and allowed in all and every of our courts whatſoever, as lawfully may be adjudged moſt advantageous and favourable to the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, although expreſs mention be not made in theſe preſents, of the true yearly value and certainty of the premiſes, or any part thereof, or of any other gifts and grants made by us, our anceſtors or predeceſſors, to them the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William lord Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, or any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, or any ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion, proclamation or reſtraint heretofore had, made, publiſhed, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever, to the contrary thereof, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

In caſe of doubts or queſtions, the interpretation to be made moſt advantageous and favourable to the lords proprietors.

In witneſs, &c. Witneſs the King, at Weſtminſter, the four and twentieth day of March, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

Per ipſum regem.

The

The ſecond Charter, granted by King Charles II. *to the Lords Proprietors of* CAROLINA.

His Majeſty King Charles II.

CHARLES the Second, by the grace of God king of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Reciting a former charter, wherein was granted to Edward earl of Clarendon, &c. all that territory in America called Carolina.

I. Whereas by our letters patents, bearing date the four and twentieth day of March, in the fifteenth year of our reign, we were graciouſly pleaſed to grant unto our right truſty and right well beloved couſin and counſellor Edward earl of Clarendon, our high-chancellor of England, our right truſty and right intirely beloved couſin and councellor George duke of Albemarle, maſter of our horſe, our right truſty and well beloved William now earl of Craven, our right truſty and well beloved councellor John lord Berkley, our right truſty and well beloved councellor Anthony lord Aſhley, chancellor of our Exchequer, our right truſty and well beloved councellor Sir George Carteret knight and baronet, vice-chamberlain of our houſhold, our right truſty and well beloved Sir John Colleton knight and baronet, and Sir William Berkley knight, all that province, territory or tract of ground, called Carolina, ſituate, lying and being within our dominions of America, extending from the north-end of the iſland called Lucke-iſland, which lieth in the ſouthern Virginia ſeas, and within ſix and thirty degrees of the northern latitude, and to the weſt as far as the ſouth-ſeas, and ſo reſpectively as far as the river of Matthias, which bordereth upon the coaſt of Florida, and within one and thirty degrees of the northern latitude, and ſo weſt in a direct line as far as the ſouth-ſeas aforeſaid.

His ſaid Majeſty is now pleaſed to enlarge the ſaid grant unto the ſaid lords proprietors.

II. Know ye, that we, at the humble requeſt of the ſaid grantees in the aforeſaid letters patents named, and as a further mark of our eſpecial favour towards them, we are graciouſly pleaſed to enlarge our ſaid grant unto them, according to the bounds and limits hereafter ſpecified, and in favour to the pious and noble purpoſe of the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, all that province, territory or tract of ground

ground, ſcituate, lying and being within our dominions of America aforeſaid, extending north and eaſtward as far as the north end of Charahake river, or gulet, upon a ſtreight weſterly line to Wyonoake creek, which lies within or about the degrees of thirty-ſix and thirty minutes northern latitude, and ſo weſt in a direct line as far as the ſouth-ſeas; and ſouth and weſtward as far as the degrees of twenty-nine inclusive northern latitude, and ſo weſt in a direct line as far as the ſouth-ſeas; together with all and ſingular ports, harbours, bays, rivers and iſlets belonging unto the province or territory aforeſaid, and alſo all the ſoil, lands, fields, woods, mountains, ferms, lakes, rivers, bays and iſlets, ſcituate, or being within the bounds or limits laſt before mentioned; with the fiſhing of all ſorts of fiſh, whales, ſturgeons, and all other royal fiſhes in the ſea, bays, iſlets and rivers within the premiſes, and the fiſh therein taken, together with the royalty of the ſea upon the coaſts within the limits aforeſaid. And moreover all veins, mines and quarries, as well diſcovered as not diſcovered, of gold, ſilver, gems and precious ſtones, and all other whatſoever, be it of ſtones, metal or any other thing found, or to be found within the province, territory, iſlets and limits aforeſaid.

With the patronage and avowſons of all churches and chappels.

III. And furthermore the patronage and avowſons of all the churches and chapels, which, as chriſtian religion ſhall increaſe within the province, territory, iſlets and limits aforeſaid, ſhall happen hereafter to be erected; together with licence and power to build and found churches, chapels and oratories in convenient and fit places within the ſaid bounds and limits, and to cauſe them to be dedicated and conſecrated, according to the eccleſiaſtical laws of our kingdom of England; together with all and ſingular the like, and as ample rights, juriſdictions, privileges, prerogatives, royalties, liberties, immunities and franchiſes of what kind ſoever, within the countries, iſles, iſlets and limits aforeſaid. To have, hold, uſe, exerciſe and enjoy the ſame, as amply, fully, and in as ample manner as any biſhop of Durham in our kingdom of England ever heretofore had, held, uſed or enjoyed, or of right ought or could have, uſe or enjoy. And them the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, we do by theſe preſents for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, make, create, and conſtitute the true and abſolute lords and pro-

prietors

prietors of the ſaid province or territory, and of all other the premiſes; ſaving always the faith, allegiance and ſovereign dominion due to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors for the ſame: To have, hold, poſſeſs and enjoy the ſaid province, territory, iſlets, and all and ſingular other the premiſes to them the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkeley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns for ever, to be holden of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as of our mannor of Eaſt Greenwich in Kent, in free and common ſoccage, and not in capite, or by knights ſervice; yielding and paying yearly to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for the ſame, the fourth part of all gold and ſilver ore, which, within the limits hereby granted, ſhall from time to time happen to be found, over and beſides the yearly rent of twenty marks and the fourth part of the gold and ſilver ore, in and by the ſaid recited letters patents reſerved and payable.

The tract of ground hereby granted annexed to the province of Carolina.

IV. And that the province or territory hereby granted and deſcribed, may be dignified with as large titles and privileges as any other parts of our dominions and territories in that region: Know ye, that we, of our further grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have thought fit to annex the ſame tract of ground and territory unto the ſame province of Carolina; and out of the fullneſs of our royal power and prerogative, we do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, annex and unite the ſame to the ſaid province of Carolina. And foraſmuch as we have made and ordained the aforeſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkeley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carterett, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkeley, their heirs and aſſigns, the true lords and proprietors of all the province or territory aforeſaid: Know ye therefore moreover, that we, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in their fidelity, wiſdom, juſtice, and provident circumſpection, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant full and abſolute power, by virtue of theſe preſents, to them the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkeley Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carterett, Sir John Colleton, Sir William Berkeley, and their heirs and aſſigns, for the good and happy government of the ſaid whole province or territory, full power and authority, to erect, conſtitute and make

make ſeveral counties, baronies and colonies of and within the ſaid provinces, territories, lands and hereditaments, in and by the ſaid recited letters patents and theſe preſents granted, or mentioned to be granted as aforeſaid, with ſeveral and diſtinct juriſdictions, powers, liberties and privileges: and alſo to ordain, make, and enact, and under their ſeals to publiſh, any laws and conſtitutions whatſoever, either appertaining to the public ſtate of the ſaid whole province or territory, or of any diſtinct or particular county, barony or colony, of or within the ſame, or to the private utility of particular perſons, according to their beſt diſcretion, by and with the advice, aſſent and approbation of the freemen of the ſaid province, or territory, or of the freemen of the county, barony or colony, for which ſuch law or conſtitution ſhall be made, or the greater part of them, or of their delegates or deputies, whom for enacting of the ſaid laws, when and as often as need ſhall require, we will that the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, and their heirs and aſſigns, ſhall from time to time aſſemble, in ſuch manner and form as to them ſhall ſeem beſt, and the ſame laws duly to execute, upon all people within the ſaid province or territory, county, barony or colony, and the limits thereof, for the time being, which ſhall be conſtituted under the power and government of them, or any of them, either ſailing towards the ſaid province or territory of Carolina, or returning from thence towards England, or any other of our, or foreign dominions, by impoſition of penalties, impriſonment, or any other puniſhment; yea, if it be needful, and the quality of the offence require it, by taking away member and life, either by them the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, and their heirs, or by them, or their deputies, lieutenants, judges, juſtices, magiſtrates, officers, miniſters, to be ordained and appointed, according to the true tenor and intention of theſe preſents; And likewiſe to ereſt or make any court or courts whatſoever of judicature, or otherwiſe, as ſhall be requiſite; and to appoint and eſtabliſh any judges or juſtices, magiſtrates or officers whatſoever, as well within the ſaid province, as at ſea, in ſuch manner and form as unto the ſaid

The lords proprietors impowered to conſtitute counties, baronies, and colonies within the ſaid province, and to enact laws and conſtitutions.

And to ereſt courts of judicature and to appoint judges, juſtices, &c.

Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, and their heirs, ſhall ſeem moſt convenient: Alſo to remit, releaſe, pardon, and aboliſh, (either before judgment or after) all crimes and offences whatſoever, againſt the ſaid laws, and to do all and every other thing and things, which unto the compleat eſtabliſhment of juſtice unto courts, ſeſſions and forms of judicature, and manners of proceedings therein, do belong, although in theſe preſents, expreſs mention is not made thereof; and by judges, by him or them delegated, to award proceſs, hold pleas, and determine in all the ſaid courts, and places of judicature, all actions, ſuits, and cauſes whatſoever, as well criminal as civil, real, mixt, perſonal, or of any other kind or nature whatſoever; which laws, ſo as aforeſaid to be publiſhed, our pleaſure is, and we do enjoin, require and command, ſhall be abſolutely firm and available in law, and that all the liege people of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the ſaid province or territory, do obſerve and keep the ſame inviolably, in thoſe parts, ſo far as they concern them, under the pains and penalties therein expreſſed, or to be expreſſed; provided nevertheleſs, that the ſaid laws be conſonant to reaſon, and as near as may be conveniently, agreeable to the laws and cuſtoms of this our realm of England.

And to make orders and ordinances.

V. And becauſe ſuch aſſemblies of freeholders, cannot be ſo ſuddenly called, as there may be occaſion to require the ſame; we do therefore by theſe preſents, give and grant unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and aſſigns, by themſelves or their magiſtrates, in that behalf lawfully authorized, full power and authority, from time to time, to make and ordain fit and wholeſome orders and ordinances, within the province or territoy aforeſaid, or any county, barony or province, of or within the ſame, to be kept and obſerved, as well for the keeping of the peace, as for the better government of the people there abiding, as to publiſh the ſame to all to whom it may concern; which ordinances, we do by theſe preſents, ſtreightly charge and command to be inviolably obſerved, within the ſame province, counties, territories, baronies and provinces, under the

the penalties therein expreſſed, ſo as ſuch ordinances be reaſonable, and not repugnant or contrary, but as near as may be, agreeable to the laws and ſtatutes of this our kingdom of England, and ſo as the ſame ordinances do not extend to the binding, charging, or taking away, of the right or intereſt, of any perſon or perſons, in their freehold, goods or chattels, whatſoever.

Licence given to all the King's liege people to tranſport themſelves thither.

VI. And to the end the ſaid province or territory may be the more happily encreaſed, by the multitude of people reſorting thither, and may likewiſe be more ſtrongly defended from the incurſions of ſavages, and other enemies, pirates and robbers, therefore we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant by theſe preſents, power, licence, and liberty, unto all the liege people, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in our kingdom of England, or elſewhere, within any other our dominions, iſlands, colonies, or plantations, (excepting thoſe who ſhall be eſpecially forbidden) to tranſport themſelves and families into the ſaid province or territory, with convenient ſhipping and fitting proviſions, and there to ſettle themſelves, dwell, and inhabit, any law, act, ſtatute, ordinance or other thing to the contrary, in any wiſe, notwithſtanding.

The ſaid province to be of the King's allegiance.

VII. And we will alſo, and of our more ſpecial grace, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do ſtreightly enjoin, ordain, conſtitute and command, that the ſaid province or territory, ſhall be of our allegiance, and that all and ſingular the ſubjects and liege people of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, tranſported, or to be tranſported into the ſaid province, and the children of them, and ſuch as ſhall deſcend from them, there born, or hereafter to be born, be and ſhall be, denizens and lieges of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, of this our kingdom of England, and be in all things held, treated and reputed as the liege faithful people of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, born within this our ſaid kingdom, or any other of our dominions, and may inherit, or otherwiſe purchaſe and receive, take, hold, buy, and poſſeſs, any lands, tenements or hereditaments within the ſaid places, and them may occupy, and enjoy, ſell, alien and bequeathe; as likewiſe all liberties, franchiſes and privileges, of this our kingdom, and of other our dominions aforeſaid, may freely and quietly, have, poſſeſs and enjoy, as our liege people born within the ſame, without the leaſt moleſtation, vexation, trouble or grievance, of us, our heirs and

ſucceſſors, any act, ſtatute, ordinance, proviſion to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The King grants licence to freight in every port, and to tranſport goods, wares and merchandizes, &c. ſaving to the King the cuſtoms and duties.

VIII. And furthermore, that our ſubjects of this our ſaid kingdom of England, and other our dominions, may be the rather encouraged to undertake this expedition, with ready and chearful minds; know ye, that we, of our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, do give and grant by vertue of theſe preſents, as well to the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, and their heirs, as unto all others as ſhall from time to time repair unto the ſaid province or territory, with a purpoſe to inhabit there, or to trade with the natives thereof, full liberty and licence to trade and freight in every port whatſoever, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and into the ſaid province of Carolina, by them, their ſervants and aſſigns, to tranſport all and ſingular their goods, wares and merchandizes; as likewiſe all ſorts of grain whatſoever, and any other thing whatſoever, neceſſary for food and cloathing, not prohibited by the laws and ſtatutes of our kingdoms and dominions to be carried out of the ſame, without any let or moleſtation, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or of any other our officers or miniſters whatſoever, ſaving alſo to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the cuſtoms and other duties and payments, due for the ſaid wares and merchandizes, according to the ſeveral rates of the places from whence the ſame ſhall be tranſported.

Sundry goods to be imported & exported cuſtom free.

IX. We will alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant licence by this our charter, unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, and to all the inhabitants and dwellers in the province or territory aforeſaid, both preſent and to come, full power and abſolute authority, to import or unlade, by themſelves, or their ſervants, factors or aſſigns, all merchandizes and goods whatſoever, that ſhall ariſe of the fruits and commodities of the ſaid province or territory, either by land or ſea, into any the ports of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in our kingdom of England, Scotland or Ireland, or otherwiſe to diſpoſe of the ſaid goods, in the ſaid ports; and if need be, within one year next after the unlading, to lade the ſaid merchandizes

thandizes and goods again into the ſame, or other ſhips, and to export the ſame into any other countries, either of our dominions or foreign, being in amity with us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſo as they pay ſuch cuſtoms, ſubſidies and other duties for the ſame, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as the reſt of our ſubjects of this our kingdom, for the time being, ſhall be bound to pay, beyond which we will not that the inhabitants of the ſaid province or territory, ſhall be any ways charged. Provided nevertheleſs, and our will and pleaſure is, and we have further, for the conſiderations aforeſaid, of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and meer motion, given and granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, full and free licence, liberty, power and authority, at any time or times, from and after the feaſt of St Michael the arch-angel, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord Chriſt one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty and ſeven, as well to import, and bring into any our dominions, from the ſaid province of Carolina, or any part thereof, the ſeveral goods and commodities herein after mentioned, that is to ſay, ſilk, wines, currants, raiſins, capers, wax, almonds, oyl and olives, without paying or anſwering, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, any cuſtom, import, or other duty, for, or in reſpect thereof, for and during the time and ſpace of ſeven years, to commence and be accompted, from and after the firſt importation of four tuns of any of the ſaid goods, in any one bottom, ſhip or veſſel from the ſaid province or territory into any of our dominions; as alſo to export and carry out of any of our dominions into the ſaid province or territory, cuſtom free, all ſorts of tools, which ſhall be uſeful and neceſſary for the planters there, in the accommodation and improvement of the premiſes, any thing before, in theſe preſents contained, or any law, act, ſtatute, prohibition, or other matter, or thing heretofore had, made, enacted or provided, or hereafter to be had, made, enacted or provided, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Ports, harbours, &c. to be conſtituted.

X. And furthermore, of our more ample and eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven,

ven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, full and abſolute power and authority, to make, erect and conſtitute, within the ſaid province or territory, and the iſles and iſlets aforeſaid, ſuch, and ſo many ſea ports, harbours, creeks and other places, for diſcharge and unlading of goods and merchandizes out of ſhips, boats and other veſſels, and for lading of them, in ſuch and ſo many places, and with ſuch juriſdiction, privileges and franchiſes, unto the ſaid ports belonging, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt expedient, and that all and ſingular the ſhips, boats and other veſſels, which ſhall come for merchandizes, and trade into the ſaid province or territory, or ſhall depart out of the ſame, ſhall be laden and unladen at ſuch ports only, as ſhall be erected and conſtituted by the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, and not elſe where, any uſe, cuſtom, or any thing to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

The ſubſidies to belong to the lords proprietors.

XI. And we do furthermore will, appoint and ordain, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, that they the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkely, their heirs and aſſigns, may from time to time for ever, have and enjoy, the cuſtoms and ſubſidies in the ports, harbours, creeks and other places within the province aforeſaid, payable for the goods, merchandizes and wares there laded, or to be laded or unladed, the ſaid cuſtoms to be reaſonably aſſeſſed to, upon any occaſion, by themſelves, and by and with the conſent of the free people, or the greater part of them as aforeſaid; to whom we give power, by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, upon juſt cauſe, and in a due proportion, to aſſeſs and impoſe the ſame.

The lords proprietors may aſſign and grant the premiſes or any

XII. And further, of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given, granted and confirmed, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give, grant and confirm unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven,

Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, full and abſolute power, licence and authority, that the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, from time to time hereafter for ever, at his or their will and pleaſure, may aſſign, alien, grant, demiſe or enfeof the premiſes, or any part or parcels thereof, to him or them that ſhall be willing to purchaſe the ſame, and to ſuch perſon or perſons as they ſhall think fit, to have and to hold, to them the ſaid perſon or perſons, their heirs and aſſigns, in fee ſimple or in fee tayle, or for term of life, or lives, or years, to be held of them the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, by ſuch rents, ſervices and cuſtoms, as ſhall ſeem fit to them the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, and their heirs and aſſigns, and not of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and to the ſame perſon and perſons, and to all and every of them, we do give and grant by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, licence authority and power, that ſuch perſon or perſons, may have or take the premiſes, or any parcel thereof, of the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs or aſſigns, and the ſame to hold, to themſelves, their heirs or aſſigns, in what eſtate of inheritance ſoever, in fee ſimple or in fee tayle, or otherwiſe, as to them and the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, ſhall ſeem expedient; the ſtatute in the parliament of Edward, ſon of King Henry, heretofore King of England, our predeceſſor, commonly called the ſtatute of *Quia emptores terrarum*; or any other ſtatute, act, ordinance, uſe, law, cuſtom or any other matter, cauſe or thing heretofore publiſhed

part thereof, to him or them that will purchaſe the ſame.

liſhed or provided to the contrary, in any wiſe, notwithſtanding.

The lords proprietors impowered to confer titles of honour.

XIII. And becauſe many perſons born or inhabiting in the ſaid province, for their deſerts and ſervices, may expect and be capable of marks of honour and favour, which, in reſpect of the great diſtance, cannot conveniently be conferred by us; our will and pleaſure therefore is, and we do by theſe preſents give and grant unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, full power and authority, to give and confer, unto and upon, ſuch of the inhabitants of the ſaid province or territory, as they ſhall think do or ſhall merit the ſame, ſuch marks of favour and titles of honour, as they ſhall think fit, ſo as their titles or honours be not the ſame as are enjoyed by, or conferred upon, any of the ſubjects of this our kingdom of England.

And to erect forts, caſtles, cities, towns and other fortifications.

XIV. And further alſo, we do by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give and grant licence to them the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, full power, liberty and licence to erect, raiſe and build, within the ſaid province and places aforeſaid, or any part or parts thereof, ſuch, and ſo many forts, fortreſſes, caſtles, cities, burroughs, towns, villages and other fortifications whatſoever, and the ſame, or any of them to fortify and furniſh with ordnance, powder, ſhot, armour and all other weapons, ammunition and habilements of war, both defenſive and offenſive, as ſhall be thought fit and convenient for the ſafety and welfare of the ſaid province and places, or any part thereof, and the ſame, or any of them, from time to time, as occaſion ſhall require, to diſmantle, diſfurniſh, demoliſh and pull down, and alſo to place, conſtitute and appoint, in or over all or any of the ſaid caſtles, forts, fortifications, cities, towns and places aforeſaid, governors, deputy governors, magiſtrates, ſheriffs and other officers, civil and military, as to them ſhall ſeem meet, and to the ſaid cities, burroughs, towns, villages, or any other place or places within the ſaid province or territory, to grant letters or charters of incorporation, with all the liberties, franchiſes and privileges requiſite or uſual, or to, or within this our kingdom of England, granted or belonging; and

and in the ſame cities, burroughs, towns and other plaees, to conſtitute, erect and appoint, ſuch, and ſo many markets, marts and fairs, as ſhall in that behalf be thought fit and neceſſary, and further alſo to erect and make in the province or territory aforeſaid, or any part thereof, ſo many mannors with ſuch ſignories, as to them ſhall ſeem meet and convenient, and in every of the ſaid mannors, to have and to hold a court baron, with all things whatſoever which to a court baron do belong, and to have and to hold views of franck pledge and court leet, for the conſervation of the peace, and better government of thoſe parts, with ſuch limits, juriſdictions and precincts, as by the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, or their heirs, ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe, with all things whatſoever, which to a court leet or view of frank pledge do belong, the ſaid courts to be holden by ſtewards, to be deputed and authorized by the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, or their heirs, by the lords of the mannors and leets for the time being, when the ſame ſhall be erected.

XV. And becauſe that in ſo remote a country, and ſcituate among ſo many barbarous nations, the invaſions as well of ſalvages as other enemies, pirates and robbers, may probably be feared; therefore we have given, and for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give power by theſe preſents, unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, by themſelves, or their captains, or other officers, to levy, muſter and train up, all ſorts of men, of what condition, ſoever or whereſoever born, whether in the ſaid province or elſewhere, for the time being; and to make war, and purſue the enemies aforeſaid, as well by ſea as by land, ; yea, even without the limits of the ſaid province, and by God's aſſiſtance, to vanquiſh and take them, and being taken, to put them to death by the law of war, and to ſave them at their pleaſure; and to do all and every other thing, which to the charge and office of a captain general of an army belongeth, or hath accuſtomed to belong, as fully and freely as any captain general of an army hath had the ſame.

Power to levy, muſter and train men, and make war.

And to exerciſe martial law.

XVI. Alſo, our will and pleaſure is, and by this our charter we give and grant unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley their heirs and aſſigns, full power, liberty, and authority, in caſe of rebellion, tumult or ſedition, (if any ſhould happen) which God forbid, either upon the land within the province aforeſaid, or upon the main ſea, in making a voyage thither, or returning from thence, by him and themſelves, their captains, deputies or officers, to be authorized under his or their ſeals for that purpoſe: to whom alſo, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we do give and grant, by theſe preſents, full power and authority, to exerciſe martial law againſt mutinous and ſeditious perſons of thoſe parts, ſuch as ſhall refuſe to ſubmit themſelves to their government, or ſhall refuſe to ſerve in the wars, or ſhall fly to the enemy, or forſake their colours or enſigns, or be loiterers or ſtragglers, or otherwiſe howſoever offending againſt law, cuſtom or military diſcipline, as freely and in as ample manner and form as any captain general of an army, by virtue of his office, might or hath accuſtomed to uſe the ſame.

The province of Carolina & the inhabitants thereof to be ſubject immediately to the crown of England.

XVII. And our further pleaſure is, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we do grant unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, and to all the tenants and inhabitants of the ſaid province or territory, both preſent and to come, and to every of them, that the ſaid province or territory, and the tenants and inhabitants thereof, ſhall not, from henceforth, be held or reputed a member or part of any colony whatſoever in America, or elſewhere, now tranſported or made, or hereafter to be tranſported or made; nor ſhall be depending on, or ſubject to their government, in any thing, but be abſolutely ſeparated and divided from the ſame: and our pleaſure is, by theſe preſents, that they be ſeparated, and that they be ſubject immediately to our crown of England, as depending thereof for ever; and that the inhabitants of the ſaid province or territory, nor any of them, ſhall at any time hereafter be compelled, or compellable, or be any ways ſubject or liable, to appear or anſwer to any matter, ſuit, cauſe or plaint whatſoever, out of the province or territory aforeſaid, in any other of our iſlands, colonies or dominions in America,

America, or elſewhere, other than in our realm of England and dominion of Wales.

The lords proprietors impowered to grant liberty of conſcience.

XVIII. And becauſe it may happen, that ſome of the people and inhabitants of the ſaid province, cannot in their private opinions conform to the public exerciſe of religion, according to the liturgy, form and ceremonies of the church of England, or take and ſubſcribe the oaths and articles made and eſtabliſhed in that behalf, and for that the ſame, by reaſon of the remote diſtances of thoſe places, will, as we hope, be no breach of the unity and conformity eſtabliſhed in this nation, our will and pleaſure therefore is, and we do by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, full and free licence, liberty and authority, by ſuch ways and means as they ſhall think fit, to give and grant unto ſuch perſon and perſons inhabiting and being within the ſaid province or territory, hereby, or by the ſaid recited letters patents, mentioned to be granted as aforeſaid, or any part thereof, ſuch indulgencies and diſpenſations in that behalf, for and during ſuch time and times, and with ſuch limitations and reſtrictions, as they the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs or aſſigns, ſhall in their diſcretion think fit and reaſonable; and that no perſon or perſons, unto whom ſuch liberty ſhall be given, ſhall be any way moleſted, puniſhed, diſquieted, or called in queſtion, for any difference in opinion or practice, in matters of religious concernment, who do not actually diſturb the civil peace of the province, county or colony that they ſhall make their abode in; but all and every ſuch perſon and perſons, may from time to time, and at all times, freely and quietly have and enjoy his or their judgments and conſciences in matters of religion, throughout all the ſaid province or colony, they behaving peaceably, and not uſing this liberty to licentiouſneſs, nor to the civil injury or outward diſturbance of others; any law, ſtatute or clauſe, contained or to be contained, uſage or cuſtoms of our realm of England, to the contraryhereof, in any wiſe notwithſtandng.

XIX. And in caſe it ſhall happen, that any qoudts or queſtions ſhould ariſe, concerning the true ſenſe and underſtanding

In case of doubts or questions, the interpretation to be made most advantageous and favourable to the lords proprietors.

derſtanding of any word, clauſe or ſentence, contained in this our preſent charter, we will, ordain, and command, that at all times, and in all things, ſuch interpretation be made thereof, and allowed in all and every of our courts whatſoever, as lawfully may be adjudged moſt advantageous and favourable to the ſaid Edward earl of Clarendon, George duke of Albemarle, William earl of Craven, John lord Berkley, Anthony lord Aſhley, Sir George Carteret, Sir John Colleton, and Sir William Berkley, their heirs and aſſigns, although expreſs mention, &c.

Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the thirtieth day of June, in the ſeventeenth year of our reign.

Per ipſum Regem.

FINIS.

FH
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